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VOL. XVI NO 248-- BOMBAY, MONDAY OCTOBER 8, 1928. ONE ANNA.

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P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
13 Oct.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa* ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera* ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea* ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
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The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana* ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala* ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£55	£98

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	13 Oct
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	18 Oct.	20 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@14 „
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@ 28 „
*Hakodate Maru	5303	15 Nov.	29 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 „

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	18 Oct.	4 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov	18 Nov.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	15 „	2 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	30 Oct.	6 Nov.
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

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P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
12th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
9th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
21st „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
8th Oct.	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
10th „	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
10th „	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa
12th „	Vare'a ..	Busreh via Karachi.
13th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
17th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

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A. R30817

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PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL, MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.

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P R1060

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L R1210

EDUCATIONAL.

THE INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.—GRADUATESHIP and ASSOCIATE-MEMBERSHIP EXAMINATIONS will be held in Bombay on 5th, 6th and 7th December 1928. Applications received before 31st October. Application form two annas. Syllabus three annas. Question Papers of previous examinations Rs. 1-8-0 each set.—R. V. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.

M 31158.

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AT NASIK—A piece of LAND (13 acres 14 gunthas in measurement) is to be sold. The land being situated just to the side of Bombay Agra Road is suitable for building bungalows sanitarium, and such other buildings. One wishing to buy should apply to or see personally the undersigned owner. K. H. PATWARDHAN, Kadilkar's House, Panchwati, Nasik.

N R1152

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MACHINERIES WANTED.—2nd hand Rebuilt or Brand New in working order. Fordson or any other make. Tractors with other implements for Power Cultivation and 4" centrifugal pumps. Please write with full particulars and lowest prices to:— Messrs. S. BABOO MAL & CO., 84/85, Krishna Bazar Cloth Market, Delhi.

K R1203

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F R1096

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE

4 TON Sentinel STEAM LORRY with trailer at present in daily use. For further particulars, apply to:

THE CHIEF FOREST OFFICER, Coorg, Mercara P.O.

31179

SALE OF SANDALWOOD

ON 10th December, 1928, at 12 noon about 137 tons of cleaned sandalwood will be sold in small lots in Public Auction at Fraserpet. For further particulars apply to:—

THE CHIEF FOREST OFFICER, Coorg, Mercara P.O.

31176

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ANTON FRANCIS MISQUITTA, of Vile-Parle, hath agreed to sell his land, situate at Vile-Parle, and admeasuring 1495 square yards and bearing Final Plot Number 99 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle, free from all incumbrances whatsoever, to my client.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, estate, property, claim and demand whatsoever, in, to, upon and in respect of the said Final Plot Number 99 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle (or the land in lieu of which the said Final Plot has been allotted under the said Scheme), by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, as the pleader for the Purchaser, at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, (if any), will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated at Andheri this 6th day of October, 1928.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court.

31183

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed to the property and Credits of CASSUMALI MANJIBHAI CHAHAWALLA, also known as Kassumally Manjibhai Chaiwalla also as K. K. Currimbhoy, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, unemployed, residing at Dongri, without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

Bai KULSUMBAI, widow of Cassumali Manjibhai Chaiwalla, the Deceased abovenamed of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, unemployed residing at Dongri, without the Fort of Bombay the Universal Legatee under the Will of the Deceased abovenamed .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this First day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 1st day of October, 1928.

Messrs. THAKORDAS & DARU, Petitioners' Attorneys.

3118?

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMED HASHAM HAROON has contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to my client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned at his office at 40, Picket Road, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which Motilal Kalyanji is the present Fazandar together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Old Sonapur Road in the Oart known as Tad Wady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 987, New Survey No. 8141 and Cadastral Survey No. 524 of the Bhuleshwar Division wrongly described in the previous documents as New Survey No. 13 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3579 and Street No. 19 (New Street No. 20), containing by admeasurement 124 square yards or thereabouts but according to City Extract Survey Extract the same admeasures 119 square yards and bounded as follows.—That is to say, on or towards the East by the house formerly of late Luxman Shridharkar but now of Mulchand Dewchand on the West by the house formerly of Ambaji Nathoo but now of Luxman Mahadeo Saitavdekar, on the North by the sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Jivbai, wife of Morarji Gokuldas and partly by the property of Mulchand Dewchand on the South by the Oart called Tadwady.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1928.

GULAMALI C. MOOLJI, Purchaser's Vakil.

31184

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Coir Mattings, Rugs, Belting, Namdas, China and Japanese Mats, Matting, Carpets, Lenoleum, Kangoleum, Pepko Rugs, Bamboo Matting, Country Mats, Brushes, etc.

Under instructions from the Insurance Office concerned, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th October, 1928, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on account of the concerned the above-mentioned goods damaged by fire and water near Pydhowni Abdoolreheman Street in Shop No. 59A of Mr. Sumsoodin Mulla Mohomedally.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

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Aksir—shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc., Price Rs. 3 only.

Tila Dilruba (Regd.)—Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times Price Rs. 2 only.

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SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT RANDER.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT RANDER, SURAT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 1229 of 1927 (Rasulbibi Aju widow vs. Yussuf Ajani Piperdi and others) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in separate lots on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1:—All that piece of land with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Chachia Moholla, Kashba Rander, about 369 sq. yards bearing A. Tika No. 5, Survey No. 31 and standing in the name of Haji Ajani Gulam Hoosein Piperdi in the Rander Municipal records and in the name of Kassam Ajani Gulam Hoosein Piperdi in the New Sanad Register.

LOT No. 2:—All that piece of land together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Taiwada, Kasba Rander about 166 sq. yards, bearing Tika No. 4, Survey No. 206 and standing in the name of Haji Ajani Gulam Hoosein Piperdi both in the Rander Municipal Records and in the New Sanad Register.

LOT No. 3:—All that piece of land, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Taiwada, Kasba Rander, about 288 sq. yards, bearing Tika No. 5, Survey No. 89, and standing in the name of Haji Ajani Gulam Hoosein Piperdi in Rander Municipal Records and in the name of Mahomed Areff Mulla in the Register of New Sanads.

LOT NO. 4:—All that piece of land together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Bhedwada, Kasba Rander about 77 sq. yards, bearing Tika No. 5, Survey No. 127|a, 127|b, 127|c and standing in the name of Haji Ajani Gulam Hoosein Piperdi in the Rander Municipal Records and in the name of Kassam Ajani Gulam Hoosein Piperdi in the New Sanad Register.

LOT NO. 5:—All that piece of agricultural land together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Adajan Road Kasba Rander, about 39 gunthas, bearing Survey No. 95 and standing in the name of Cassum Ajani Gulam Hoosein Piperdi, the heir of Ajani Gulam Hoosein Piperdi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

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For commission rates and other particulars please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS Opp. Central Telegraph Office, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Tele. address—'COMMALONG'. Telephone—21079.

AMUSEMENTS.

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From The Gaiety Theatre, London Cast and Chorus 25 Artists.

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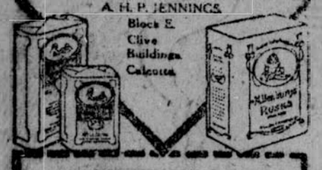

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Oct. 6.
December	18.72—.10
January	18.64—.11
March	18.53—.10
May	18.43—.10
July	18.30—.12
Middling Spot	19.04—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Oct. 6
October	18.08—.11
January	17.11—.09
Middling Spot	18.24—.18

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Oct. 6 Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	73,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct 6 Opening	Closing
October	9.89	9.92—.06
November		9.80—.05
December		9.78—.05
January	9.69	9.74—.05
February		9.73—.04
March	9.68	9.73—.04
April		9.71—.05
May	9.66	9.71—.05
June		9.68—.05
July	9.62	9.67—.05
August		9.59—.05
September		9.52—.05
October		9.43—.05
Middling Spot		10.58—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Oct. 6. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 6.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.00—.05
Scinde, Fine	7.25—.05
Scinde, Superfine	7.50—.05
Bengal, Good	6.75—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.00—.05
Bengal, Fine	7.25—.05
Oomra, Good	7.20—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.50—.05
Oomra, Fine	7.80—.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.70—.05
Broach, Fine	8.85—.05
Broach, Superfine	9.20—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 6.
October	16.83+.08
November	16.93+.08
December	17.18+.07
January	17.10+.07
February	17.10+.07
March	17.27+.07
April	17.27+.07
May	17.41+.07
June	17.41+.07
July	17.49+.07
August	17.49+.07
September	17.49+.07
October	17.54+07
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	17.65

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 6.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, New Crop.—
Shipment sellers Oct/Nov. £8/15/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment buyers Oct/Nov. £17/10/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers Oct/Nov. £19/5/0

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 6.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton—
Shipment sellers Oct/Nov. £18/15/0
Shipment Nominal Nov/Dec. £18/10/0
Linseed, La Plata C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment Hull sellers Oct/Nov. £16/5/0
Linseed, La Plata C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment sellers Oct/Nov. £19/0/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 6.

Linseed Oil naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers Nov/Dec. 29/
Linseed Oil naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers Jan/Apl. 29/

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 6.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers October 45/6 r
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers Oct/Nov. 45/
Wheat, South Australia Parcels.—
No offerings.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.—
No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 6.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/7.1/2
Jan/Mar. per cwt 12/7.1/2
C. & F. Bombay.— 2
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/8-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/9-1/2

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 6.

Silver.—China and India Small Buyers.
Market is quietly steady.
Spot 26.3/4
Forward 26-13/16

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4.11.1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 6.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7, Days Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4.9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4.15/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4.3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

HOW BUREAU REPORT ARE MADE

The acreage basisused in the Bureau report of August 1, was the estimated acreage in cultivation on July 1, less an acreage equivalent to the ten-year average estimated abandonment in each State. In the report due on September 8th acreage will be deemed and an estimate issued of abandonment acreage since July 1st State Washington Department of Agriculture.

A "normal" or "100 per cent" crop condition of cotton is that condition of growth and vitality and relative freedom from insects and diseases which is expected in a generally favourable season. Each reporter is instructed, in estimating condition, to take into consideration not only the growth and appearance of the plant but every factor within his knowledge which influences the probable yield per acre. The 100 per cent basis against which they are asked to make comparison is that condition which promises not a bumper crop, but a full crop.

The Crop Reporting Board does not expect correspondents to anticipate subsequent effects of weather, insects and disease upon the crop, but in its interpretation of condition into terms of probable yield per acre it must take account of outstanding factors of this kind which are capable of measurement, even though these measurements may only be approximate.

A number of important indicators of the extent to which influences upon the crop subsequent to a given date might be expected to depart from average, have been developed. First, a study was made of the extent of boll-weevil damage in past years. An analysis of the returns showed that the damage due to boll weevil exceeded that of any other single factor in the variation in the amount of damage from year to year.

This study has been supplemented by a study of the relationship of winter weather and spring temperatures and rainfall in determining the probable extent of weevil damage in the current year, together with data during the early months of crop growth which gives some indication of the extent of weevil infestation.

In addition, field statistics have made counts of weevils found in fields and of punctured and unpunctured squares, which are measurements of infestation. Evidence of this nature has been used to gauge the probability of unanticipated damage from boll weevil in the current season.

Other facts which affect the relationship of condition to yield per acre are the average date of planting, the average date up to a stand, the average date of first bloom, the average dae of first grown bolls, etc.

A warning however is sounded to those who have been led by the relative accuracy of the August 1 report of 1927 to assume that the Board has developed methods which will result every year in a forecast based upon condition on August 1 substantially in agreement with the final ginnings. As previously stated, except for the allowance for probable weevil damage and for some slight allowance for stage of plant growth, the Board last year assumed that the factors influencing the development of the crop after August 1 would be average. It appears that these factors in 1927 more nearly approximated average conditions than may be anticipated in one year after another. Some deviation in the final outturn from the forecast of August 1 due to departure of these other factors from average must be anticipated.

INDIAN WEATHER REPORT

RAINFALL NEARLY GENERAL

POONA, Oct. 7.

The depression over East Central Provinces has caused extensive rain in north Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and is now weakening. The monsoon continues to be active in Burma and the western half of the peninsula. The rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad north, Malabar and Madras Deccan and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Konkan and Coorg. A few falls have occurred in the Central Provinces east, Gujarat and Hyderabad south.

The chief amounts are: Port Blair and Minbu on inch, Toungoo, Akyab three, Myitking one and a half, Yamethin, Dhubri Bogra and Darbhanga three quarters, Cherrapunji, Darjeeling, Coxs Bazar, Balasore and Hukitola a half, Jalpaiguri four, Cuttack and Gaya two, Hazaribagh three, Ranchi and Daltonganj one, Surat Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Mangalore, Calicut and Mercara a half, Bijapur two, Poona, Raichur and Cuddapah a quarter.

Forecast: Increase in south Bengal and Assam.—A. P.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Oct. 6.
T T Berlin on London	20.36.1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09.3/8
T T Brussels on London	34.89
T T Madrid on London	20.70
T T Milan on London	92.54
T T Berne on London	25.19
T T Paris on London	124.10
T T London on Prague	163.56

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Oct. 6.
Demand Bills	484.53

LONDON RUBBER.

	London, Oct. 6. Sellers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot	0/8-15/16

The Mysore Stores Purchase Committee has decided to utilise only homespun cloth produced in the Badanwal weaving centre for clothing Inamals and for hospital requirement in the State.—A. P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 6.

Jalabala, Roy, Moulmein.
Jalavijaya, Park, Calcutta.
Vita, Danne, Karachi.
Varela, Strachen, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 7.

Jaladuta, Baker, Rangoon.
Celebes Maru, Takeya, Kobe.
Manchester Merchant, Hudson, Marmagoa.
Trautenfels, Carston, Ramburg.

LOADING.

Oct. 6.

Steamer Curla for Trieste.

S S Jalabala:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalabala arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein with a cargo of rice.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Co's Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalajyoti arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Jaladuta:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jaladuta sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Celebes Maru:—The O S K steamer Celebes Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Manchester Merchant:—The Graham T Co's steamer Manchester Merchant sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa with ballast.

S S Trautenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Trantenfels sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo and passengers.

PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY

CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON.

The members of the British Muslim Society, together with their guests and friends, celebrated at Stewart's Restaurant, Old Bond Street, the Birthday of the Holy Prophet Muhammad on September 8.

Lord Headley, the President of the Society, was in the chair, while Mr. Habeebu' Rah Lovegrove, the Secretary, Mr. M. Yosri, of Cairo, the Joint Secretary, and Mr. M. A. Majid, M.A., the Acting-Imam of the Mosque, Woking occupied seats on the platform. Professor Leon, the Vice-President of the Society, who had been away in Egypt for reasons of health, was also present.

The meeting opened with a recitation from the Quran by Mr. M. Yosri. He was followed by Lord Headley, who translated the verses for the benefit of the English audience. The Chairman, in his presidential remarks, expressed his overwhelming sense of gratitude for the munificence of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad Deccan, who has, presented eight lakhs of Rupees thus enabling him to realize his long-cherished dream of a Muslim Mosque in the heart of London. He announced that the site for the Mosque had been chosen, and further pointed out that of the many effective methods of propaganda, or at least of arousing public interest and calling attention to Islam and what it stands for, the most effective of all was to erect a suitable Mosque worthy of their great religion. He regretted that certain Cavillers of the non-constructive type were busy spreading false rumours, which were intended to cast doubts on both his (the speaker's) own integrity and on that of his friend and colleague Khwaja Kamal-ud-Din.

THOUGHT FORCE.

Professor Leon gave a brief sketch of the life of the Prophet, and drew special attention to the consoling and soothing part in that life played by the lady Khadija. Then followed a reverent silence when Mr. Samaha, an Egyptian gentleman, recited an Arabic ode. He was followed by Mr. 'Abdu-'l-Ghani Chaudri, formerly editor of the Kilafat (daily, Bombay, who in a short speech gave our spiritualistic friends much food for thought. He laid stress on the idea that the reality of the present-day vast Islamic Brotherhood was the outcome of the thought-force of the Holy Prophet Muhammad who, fourteen hundred years ago, welded the warring and ignorant tribes of Arabia into an everlasting brotherhood that has rendered unique service in the building up of a new civilization. Further, he remarked that spirit messages were being received to the effect that Islam was the religion of the future; and later, he entertained the audience with an Urdu ode, sung in praise of the Holy Prophet, with piano accompaniment played by himself, which was greatly appreciated by those present. Then came Mr. A. K. Pavitran, a Hindu gentleman from Madras, India, who had expressed a desire to say a few words on the subject of the Prophet and his work, to whose everlasting memory the Muslim Brotherhood was a wonderful living monument. He pointed out that although all religions preached the conception of a universal brotherhood, yet it was in Islam, and Islam alone, that it had materialized. The gathering appreciated this unique addition to the chorus of praise which had gone forth from the meeting.

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From Photo by Vandyk, London.

Dr. ANDREW WILSON M.B., F.R.S.E.

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Dr. PATTERSON SHIBLEY, of Washington, Columbia, U.S.A., says: "For years I have employed Zam-Buk in my practice. I know nothing to compare with it for skin troubles. This herbal Zam-Buk has wonderful curative properties and I never hesitate to prescribe it."

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This is where the new idea of a Beauty Sleep begins, and you can make to-night's a real beauty sleep in the simplest possible manner. Just get from any chemist some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. Then while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old, worn-out skin, and leave the fresh, young skin healthy, clear and beautiful.

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CHINESE NAVY.

FIRST VESSEL LAUNCHED BY REPUBLIC.

SHANGHAI, (By mail).

The Chinese Nationalist Government launched from the Government Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai a new gunboat, the Sien-ning, the English translation of the Chinese characters carrying the meaning "universal peace". The Sien-ning is a ship of some 500 tons displacement, and the first war vessel to be launched by China for her own use since the establishment of the Republic in 1911. China has just completed the construction of six new river gunboats of modern type for the United States navy, to be used for patrol purposes against pirates and bandits on the Upper Yangtze, but this is the first gunboat which China has constructed for her own use in seventeen years. At the launching Admiral Yang Shuchwang, Commander of the Nationalist navy, said:—

"The Sien-ning is a small boat, but China can and will construct larger ships, and ultimately can develop a modern navy. We must work step by step and develop our naval power in order to acquire liberty and equality in the family of nations.

General Chiang Kai-shek commander-in-chief of the Nationalist army, who was also present at the launching, declared that

China must build 60,000 tons of new war craft within the next ten years. We must restore our naval prestige, and there is no reason why China should not in time become a first-rank naval power. This can be done if the nation can be aroused to our naval needs. It is our only hope for actual equality and justice.

These remarks on the necessity of naval development in China are of special significance in view of the action of the Fifth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang in voting to develop plans for national defence. While most of the attention was devoted to the reorganisation of the army, the official report of the Conference stated:

As part of the scheme of national defence the Chinese navy must be developed and there must also be developed an Air Force, as well as coastal fortifications and naval stations.

In its reference to plans for the reorganisation of the army the Conference urged the beginning of a plan of conscription, the centralisation of all military academies under the jurisdiction of the Nationalist Government, and the setting aside of at least half the national revenue for military purposes.

AN INSURANCE SUCCESS.

That Bengal is not commercially lagging behind other Provinces as is popularly presumed, is indicated by the valuation report just published of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. of Calcutta for the quinquennium ending April 30, 1927. The report which has been made by Mr. Louis E. Clinton F.I.A. presents a creditable record of progress of the Company during the period concerned. During the five years from April 1922 to April 1927, the total number of policies in force increased by 73 per cent and the aggregate sums assured under all classes of insurance advanced by 107 per cent. But apart from the writing of a phenomenally increasing volume of business, the financial position of the Company disclosed by the valuation is all that can be desired. Out of a Ordinary Life Fund of 69 and odd lakhs of rupees, there is a clear surplus of no less than 9½ lakhs of rupees out of which the valuing actuary recommends for distribution the following rates of bonus. The endowment policies of the Company will be entitled to a reversionary bonus of 2 per cent per annum on the sum assured or Rs. 100 per 1,000 for the quinquennium; and the whole life Policies to a similar bonus of 1½ per cent per annum on the sum assured or Rs. 75 per 1,000 for the quinquennium. The Hindustan has thus given an excellent account of its earning capacity. Popular opinion in India still regards insurance as an investment proposition. Though such view loses sight of the other aspects of life assurance, nevertheless it is in a sense justified in the case of the Hindusthan Co-operative, where the high bonus offered converts its endowment policy into one of the best of investments.

Towards the success of this Bengal institution, a large measure of credit may be claimed by this province in which a large proportion of its funds also remain invested. We know of a similar instance in which Bengal contributes a very large part of the business of a leading Life Office of this province. These are happy indications of the existing commercial conduit between Bombay and Bengal across which the exploiters of Indian wealth are only too anxious to drive a rift. The Hindusthan was a patriotic experiment in commercial idealism stirred in the exciting years of Swadeshi movement. And if it has made occasional mistakes due to inexperience—mistakes of patriotic optimism—it has recovered itself fully from its impasse with devotion and courage. The authorities have in the result done well by the public and it is scarcely too much to expect that the public will in turn stand by the Company now that its fortunes are definitely in the ascendant.

FIRST INDIA CONFERENCE IN AMERICA.

A SURVEY OF LIFE AND THOUGHT

New York, (By Mail.)

The First India Conference in America to be held in New York City has been organized with a view to present and to make available a comprehensive knowledge and reliable information about India and her people, her art, philosophy and religion, her ancient civilization and her modern problems. This was announced to-day by Mr. Hari G. Govil, Chairman of the India Conference and Director of the India Society of America, Inc. Times Building, New York City, under whose auspices the Conference is being arranged.

The sessions of the India Conference iwill be held duping the three weews from Oct. 14 to Nov. 5, 1928, at which recognized authorities and prominent speakers foth Hindus and Americans will participate in the discussion of India's problems and the presentation of the artistic, cultural and philosophic contributions of India to the world.

MEDIUM FOR UNDERSTANDING.

According to Mr. Govil's statement, there is a widespread misunderstanding in America and the West regarding India's social religious and political aspects and her historic past. Since the modern world is not the ancient world of slow communication, whatever of significance occurs in India has immediate effect not only in the trade marts, but also in a subtler way on the intellectual and spiritual growth of America. Statemen and educators are realizing the importance of the role the Orient plays in the problem of world peace and the progress of mankind. For a proper understanding of Asia, one must grasp the importance of the position India occupies, culturally as well as geographically. Just as America represents the highest achievement of the scientific West, India represents the lofty spiritual achievement of the East. It is, therefore, impeative that these two great countries unite in an effort to attain to an intelligent and sympathetic understanding of each other. The India Conference is a medium for harmonizing the deeper values of the Oriental and Occidental civilizations.

The Conference will be conducted through general and round-table sessions. At the general sessions, lectures of interest to the general public will be offered. Vital issues pertaining to India, with particular reference to America will be discussed at the various round-table conferences.

The program of the Conference will include an exhibition of Modern Hindu Art which has been brought to this country for the first time, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, foremost feminist of India, formerly president of the Indian National Congress and mayor of Bombay, who is visiting America for the first time will be one of the main speakers. Mrs. Naidu is India's greatest woman in public life and one of her finest orators. She is a brilliant figure both socially and politically and has been a co-worker with Mahatma Gandhi.

INDIA AND THE WEST.

Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy, keeper of the India Section, Boston Museum of Fine Arts and one of the foremost authorities on Hindu art will lecture on the "Recent Discoveries in Hindu Art and Archeology." Prof. Herbert Adams Gibbons of Princeton University, will speak on the "Role of India in the New Asia." Mr. Dhan Gopal Mukerji, Hindu author and lecturer who has just returned from a visit to India and Europe, will present, "What has India to offer to the Modern West?" Rev. Dr. J. T. Sunderland will give an address on "The Civilization of India and her place in the modern World." Dr. Alfred Wd Martin of the Ethical Culture Society of New York and one of the vice-presidents of the India Society of America will speak on "Tagore and the Reconciliation of the Orient and the Occident." Prof. S. L. Joshi of Dartmouth College will discuss "Religion in the Life of the East and in the West." Mr. Hemendra K. Rakhit, editor of the "Hindustani Student" will talk on "Present Economic and Social Outlook in India." Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, and one of the vice-presidents of the Indin Society of America, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, minister of the Community Church and President of the India Society of America, Prof. Harry F. Ward of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, and other prominent speakers will participate in the India Conference.

The schedule of the Conference will also include a program of Hindu Music by Hindu artists and "Glimpses of India" with the aid of motion pictures and lantern slides.

"A LIVING MUSEUM."

The First India Conference in America promises to be an unique opportunity of acquiring a comprehensive understanding and a broader perspective of that vast country of 350 million people—India a living Museum of world's religions, races, customs languages and philosophies.

CLASSES FOR LOVERS.

SAVING YEARS OF MISERY.

The "Sunday Chronicle" learns that classes for those intending marriage will be held in London this winter by the New Health Society.

Their object is to instruct young couples concerning the difficulties of parenthood, and to prevent them from rushing blindfold into impossible alliances.

Mr. Meredith Atkinson, literary secretary of the society, said that he had no doubt that girls would attend, but it was a different matter with potential fathers.

RUINED MARRIAGES.

A West End physician, interviewed by a 'Sunday Chronicle' representative, said:

"Half the ruined marriages of to-day are caused by ignorance on the part of both husband and wife before marriage.

"They do not realise until it is too late that they are entirely unsuited to one another," he added.

"In the matter of children, the only knowledge the average girl can obtain she picks up in a nasty way in factories."

AMERICA'S START.

Dr. Alice Hutchinson said that wedding bells and difficulties should be taught young people instead of the romantic idea of wedding bells and happiness ever after.

"In America special classes are arranged for those about to marry, so as to prepare them for responsibility of marriage and parenthood," she said. Such classes held in this country would, I feel sure, result in the better bringing up of the future generation."

GUJRATI SCHOOL IN POONA

SIR. L. WILSON OPENS THE INSTITUTION.

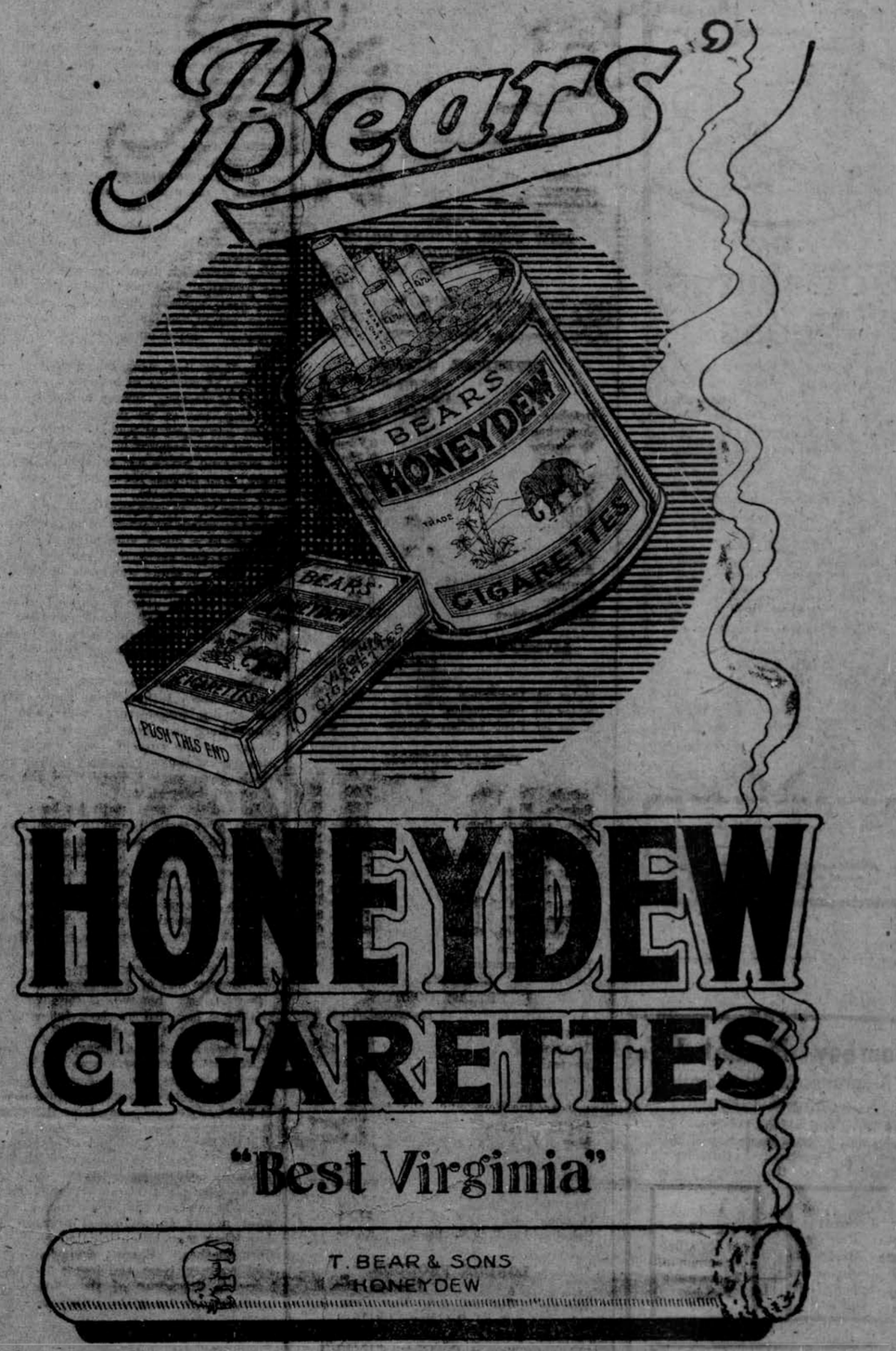
Sir Leslie Wilson in opening the Seth Nathubhai Hakamchand Primary School, Poona, on October 6. in the course of his speech said:—

I fear I owe many of you an apology for bringing you here at an inconvenient time, for it was owing to the fact that I have not a single free afternoon this month that it was found necessary to arrange for this ceremony in the morning. For my own part, I much prefer the afternoon for a function of this kind, and had it not been for the pressing request of my friend and former colleague, Sir Chunilal Mehta, I think I should have suggested leaving the opening of this school to other hands.

One of the greatest problems with which the builders of modern India are faced is that of the numerous different languages in use throughout this vast country, and the need for a Gujarati school here in Poona emphasises one side of the problem. In the Government services we see every day evidences of the same difficulty, for an Indian officer transferred from one language area of the Presidency to another naturally finds it very difficult to arrange for the education of his children, if they have to pass through two or three standards perhaps in Marathi, and the next stage of their education in Gujrati or Kanarese. These difficulties are not only of an educational character, but sometimes of a social character as well, for I knew of a station in the Bombay Presidency, not long ago, where the wives of the Collector, the District Judge, the District Superintendent of Police and the Assistant Collector, though they belonged to the Bombay Presidency, all spoke different languages, and could not converse with one another except in short sentences of Hindustani or English.

These difficulties are the more acute in India because the languages are not only different, but they are written in different characters, so that even when the words are in some cases the same, or very similar, they cannot be recognised in handwriting or in print without learning an entirely new alphabet. The countries of Europe are gradually moving towards the solution of this problem by adopting the Roman script for almost all their languages, and the recent adoption by Turkey of the same Roman script will make it easier both for the Turks to learn the languages of the rest of Europe, and for the people of other countries to learn Turkish. I have heard the view expressed that if India had adopted the Roman script for all her principal languages 50 or 100 years ago her progress in education would have proceeded by leaps and bounds, and would have far outstripped the stage that has been reached to-day, but that must of course be a matter of opinion, and I am aware of many weighty arguments on the other side.

Meantime we must deal with the position as we find it, and as things are at present, the people of each province and community demand that the education of their children shall be given in their own vernacular, and it is only natural that the progressive, and on the whole prosperous, colony of Gujaratis in Poona should be anxious to have their children educated in the language of their parents and ancestors. Poona has always been to the front as an educational centre, and this institution will be a very useful addition to the number of schools and colleges for which it is already famous. Great credit is due to Rao Bahadur Lallubhai for his personal share in bringing this scheme to the stage it has reached to-day, and Bai Hirabai by her very generous donation of Rs 30,001 has earned the gratitude of the whole Gujarati community of Poona and of many generations of pupils yet unborn. The ideal towards which the Mandal is working is an excellent one, and I have little doubt that, if it continues to work in the manner in which it has began, it will find a sufficient number of generous ladies like Bai Hirabai, and prominent Gujarati business men like the firm of Seth Hakamchand Eshwardas, both able and willing to give it a helping hand. The Municipality of Poona is also to be congratulated on its helpful attitude towards the present scheme, and I have no doubt that it will continue to render the Society such assistance as it is in its power to give.



LIVES OF REAL SUCCESS.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND LORD CURZON

"Are all great lives 'tragic failures'?" asked Mr. Bainbridge Colby, formerly Secretary of State to President Wilson, in a letter to the Editor of the "Daily Express" "What will save a life, of great, possibly unattainable aims, but nobly pursued, from final characterisation as a 'tragic failure'?" he added.

Mr. Thorton Butterworth, the publisher of the Countess of Oxford and Asquith's autobiography, and those of many other famous people, gave his answer to the question when a "Daily Express" representative called on him.

"No man is a tragic failure of necessity, he said. "Just as long as a man's ambition drives him forward, so long will he progress and be a success—provided that he does not overstep his ambition, as so many men have done.

LORD CURZON.

"The suggestion that Lord Curzon can be numbered among the tragic failures is incorrect. Measured by the ambition of the man, perhaps he was a failure, in so much that he set out in life with the intention of becoming Prime Minister. The only tragedy I can see in the life of Lord Curzon is the tragedy of his death. England could ill-afford to lose Lord Curzon.

"In the minds of some people President Wilson died a disillusioned man I expect that he did—strange to say, most of us are disillutioned when we die. Still, I venture to say that history will judge President Wilson as a great man, and, what is more, as a successful man.

"He was a little before his time. Nevertheless, the seed he sowed is bearing fruit. If it is possible for President Wilson to view the current history of the world, he must be struck by the fact that America is slowly but surely being forced into the League of Nations, whether she likes it or not.

"Among the living there are many who are entitled to be regarded as successes. They themselves are quite satisfied with themselves and rightly so.

LADY OXFORD.

"The most outstanding in my opinion is Lady Oxford and Asquith. During her life she has been, and is, a brilliant social leader. Her autobiography is the greatest book of our time, and will live long after many of our now-famous authors are forgotten. It is a book which will rank with Pepys' Diary, for its marvellous sketch of the characters of the period.

"Winston Churchill is another man who, whatever his faults, may be—must be—classed as a complete success. He has occupied nearly every post in the Cabinet with the exception of that of Prime Minister. He is a brilliant writer and speaker. Even were he to fall from power to-morrow and die in obscurity, still he would not go down in history as a 'tragic failure.'

"No one could possibly call Mr. Lloyd George a failure, and yet he is out of power. His past entitles him to be regarded among the immortals.

"Success is elusive. Luck plays no part in it. Any man who can keep his head can win success."

HUSBAND AS AN "ENCUMBRANCE."

DESPAIR OF UNEMPLOYED MAN

"Husbands become an encumbrance when unproductive. I have gone to happier climes."

This passage was found in the diary of Mr. Ernest Edward Taylor, aged sixty-two, metal manufacturer, of Elmwood road, Chiswick, who was found dead with a bullet wound in his head in Petersham Park, Richmond.

A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was returned at an inquest.

Mrs. Marie Louise Taylor, the widow, said that her husband had been depressed on account of being out of employment. He was in partnership with another man, but that was dissolved about twelve months ago. He had no domestic or financial worries.

The coroner read the note found in Mr. Taylor's diary, which stated:—

"My dear wife, don't worry, you have many happy birthdays in store. I hope in the company of your children you will find your pleasures and be young at heart."

Mrs. Taylor collapsed after giving her evidence and had to be taken out of court.

STOPPED HIS OWN INQUEST

"DEAD" MAN GOES HOME.

"I have just called to tell you to stop this inquest as I am not dead at all, and things might be awkward for me."

In this way John Cunningham, 54, a stonemason, of Ash-grove, Liverpool, today announced to the City Coroner that a body drawn from the Princess Dock West and identified as his was someone else's.

Cunningham was on holiday at his sister's home in Belfast when she received a telegram saying he was dead.

He took the first boat home, and arrived just in time this morning to stop the preparations for the inquest on himself.

MESSAGE TO SISTER.

Explaining the circumstances to me Cunningham said the trouble had arisen through his leaving home and not mentioning his destination.

"I did not feel very well", he said. "And left the house to see the doctor, but I changed my mind and went to my old home in Belfast. I had been there about a week when my sister received a telegram from my landlady urging her to leave for Liverpool at once as I was dead."

REMARKABLE LIKENESS.

Cunningham's landlady said when she heard of the dock tragedy she feared that it referred to Cunningham, and on going to the mortuary she found the likeness between the men remarkable, and had no hesitation in saying the body was that of her lodger.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Public lecture under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union, by Mr. M. C. Chagla on "Why the Muslims Should Support the Nehru Report and Support the Boycott of the Simon Commission," Peoples' Jinnah Hall, Congress House, Mr. S. A. Brelvi presiding, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Public meetings of Youths to boycott Simon Team, (1) at Nar Narayan Temple, Kalbadevi, 9 p.m. (2) at Matunga, 9 p.m.

TUESDAY, Oct. 9.

Public meeting to protest against the Simon Commission, the Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna presiding, Theosophical Society's Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

Mahatma's Birthday Jayanti celebrations by ladies, Madhav Bag, 3-30 p.m.

MRS. SAKINABAI HASHAM PREMJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total attendance for the month of September was 4,801 out of which 600 were males, 2,116 were females and 2,085 were children.

MATUNGA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In the late Bai Rahimabai Haji Ismail Haji Allana Charitable Dispensary, situate at Matunga, 1,178 patients were treated in September last. These consisted of 442 men, 273 women and 463 children.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of railway workers of the G. I. P. will be held to-day (Monday), in the evening at 5-30 p.m. at Parel in Railway compound when the report of the Simla Conference will be explained and local grievances will be discussed. Resolutions regarding the same will also be adopted.

FREE EYE-TREATMENT TO POOR.

At the Mudanpura Settlement of the Social Service League Dr. S. H. Machave, of the Blind Relief Association treated 257 patients in the month of September 1928 out of whom 197 were males and 60 females. The Doctor's visiting hours at the settlement were 2 to 5 p.m. (S. T.), on Fridays, Sundays and Wednesdays. Spectacles were given free to six poor patients.

A CHARITY PROGRAMME.

Pro. Divekar will perform his wonderful feats of strength and Yoga in aid of the Building Fund of the Gymnasium of the Brahmin Sabha, Girgaon, on Wednesday night (the 10th inst.), at the Elphinstone Theatre. The feats consist of swallowing poison, washing hands with strong acid, ascending burning pyre, getting completely buried underground, piercing hands with knives and many others. Tickets for admission can be obtained for Rs. 5, 3, 2 and 1 at the following places:—(1) Brahmin Sabha, Girgaon; (2) Hindu Sabha Office (above "Bombay Chronicle" Offices) Fort; (3) Sardar Griha, near Crowford Market.

GANDHIJI BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj, Mahatma Gandhiji's 60th Birthday will be celebrated on Wednesday (the 10th instant), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Madhavbag, C. P. Tank Road, Bombay, Mrs. Hansa Jivraj Mehta presiding.

Prof. Ramanarayan Pathak has been specially invited to speak on the Life-work of Mahatma Gandhi.

Lady-students of the Bhagini Samaj Dnyan Mandir will perform a dialogue 'Shanti Vijaya' specially composed for this occasion which gives an idea of the success of the Bardoli Satyagraha. Songs, Bhajans and other interesting items are also to be included.

BAI YAMUNABAI L. NAIR FREE DENTAL HOSPITAL, POIBAWDI.

During the six months ending 30th Sept. 1928, the total attendance at this hospital was 1,841, out of which 546 were new admissions 341 being males, 184 females and 21 children. The numbers represent all communities:—Hindus being 357; Christians 91; Mahomedans 58; Parsees 31; Jews 6; and Anglo-Indians 3. Many of the dental ailments were found to be due to that common disease, the caries. Nearly 300 of the new admissions had one or more of their teeth affected with that disease. There were 171 extractions, and 67 cases of Pyorrhea. Troublesome wisdom tooth eruption was found in 18 cases, and abscesses in 13.

It may be stated for general information that this hospital will be shifted to its newly erected own building close by on the coming Dashara Day.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play the following programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), weather permitting:—1. Mardh, Ethelois, Plater; 2. Overture, Masaniello, Auber; 3. Three Dances from, "Nell Gwyn, German; 4. Selection, The Desert Song, Homberg; 5. Ballet Music, Faust, Gounod; 6. Gavotte, Hearts and Flowers, Tobani; 7. Selection, Hit the Deck, Youmans; 8. Finale, When the Love Bird leaves the nest, Wade.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

The Hon. General Secretary of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union writes that the Union has been after pretty good changes and differences with the Government registered and the Agent has been informed of the same. Also a copy of draft demands altered in the light of disscussion that took place with the Agent has been forwarded to the Agent for consideration to which a reply is awaited. As soon as one is received the Union will send its representatives to the Agent to discuss the revised demands.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

The eleventh annual session of the Indian Historical Records Commission will be held at Nagpur on the 5th and 6th December 1928. His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces will open the proceedings of the Commission on the morning of the 5th December.

The following is the personnel of the Indian Historial Records Commission:—1. Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, (ex-officio President); 2. Professor Jadunath Sarkar, (lately Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University); 3. Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta; 4. Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, Principal, Deccan College, Poona; 5. Mr. H. L. O. Garrett, Keeper of the Records of the Government of the Punjab, Lahore; 6. Mr. G. S. Sardesai, Poona; 7. The Curator, Madras Record Office, Madras; 8. Keeper of the Records of the Government of Bengal, Calcutta; 9. Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali, Keeper of the Records of the Government of India, (ex-officio Secretary).

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO KOLHAPUR.

The following is a summary of the programme of the visit of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson to Kolhapur:—

Monday (the 8th instant): 7-30 a.m. Inspection of the Guard of Honour and Red Arrival (public). Introductions and Ins. Rissalla. 7-40 a.m. Address from the Ilakha Panchayat and the Kolhapur Municipality at the Station. 8-0 a.m. Drive to the Residency. 10-0 a.m. Visit of His Highness to His Excellency. 10-45 a.m. Visit of Their Highnesses the Maharanees to Lady Wilson. 11-15 a.m. Return Visit of His Excellency to His Highness. 11-45 a.m. Return Visit of Lady Wilson to Their Highnesses. 4-0 p.m. Unveiling of the Equestrian Statue of the Late Prince Shivaji Maharaj. 4-30 p.m. Site seeing. 8-30 p.m. Dinner at the Residency.

Tuesday (the 9th instant): 10-0 a.m. Laying the Corner Stone of the Radhabai Maternity Home by Lady Wilson. 5-0 p.m. Scouts Rally and Wrestling Matches at Khasbag Grounds. 8-30 p.m. Banquet at the New Palace. 10-0 p.m. Fire Works. 10-30 p.m. Departure (Private).

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

Marie Prevost and her compatriots in fun provide much merriment in "Up In Mabel's Room" an Al Chistie's latest laugh special which comes at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night and this week. It is a rib-tickling tempest of giggles and roars of merriment all over a frivolous flimsy chemise—a breezy buoyant farce packed with laughs, thrills and expectancy. "Up In Mabel's Room" is a frothy, frivolous, fun-making farce, a merry mix-up of innocent husbands, wily wives and incriminating chemises. The spectators will laugh and forget all their cares. Magnificently produced and interpreted by Marie Prevost and Harrison Ford and a supporting cast of exceptional brilliance, "Up In Mabel's Room" is a picture offering of supreme excellence. The story is good, the situations are filled with delicate humour, the action is fast moving and absorbing, while the interest never lags for an instant. Mabel divorces her husband in Paris, because he is unable to explain the presence amongst his effects of an embroidered silk chemise, and on his return to New York, she learns that he had bought it for her to commemorate the first anniversary of their marriage. Her love for him returns, but when she meets him, she finds herself facing several rivals. This starts an amusing domestic drama. The characters later find themselves "Up In Mabel's Room" and a most amusing climax results. What happened "Up In Mabel's Room?" That's a secret which will be revealed only to those who see this superb comedy to-night and this week at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao). It is the most hilarious and wholesome farce ever screened.

BANDRA'S "LITTLE FLOWERS" BLOOM FORTH

CELEBRATIONS BY "L. F. LITERARY CIRCLE"

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Oct. 7.

Like the tiny bud that blossoms forth into a pretty little flower diffusing its fragrance all around it, the "Little Flower's" Literary Circle (consisting only of lady members) have, in the short space of two years, won the admiration and patronage of Bandra's population.

To-day (Sunday) was the culmination of the celebrations in honour of their patron, "St. Therese of Lisieux, the Little Flower of Jesus." Since the last nine days St. Peter's Church was thronged with devotees of this modern wonder-working saint, and every evening Fr. H. J. Remedios held the congregation spell-bound with a sublime exposition of the various virtues that made this youthful nun of the Carmelites, the beloved of God. In language simple yet abounding in food for meditation the preacher depicted the life of one who made herself as little as possible in others' eyes, who lived as simple and childlike as possible, whose love for her Lord consumed her life, who was a model of Christian charity, who yearned for a martyr's crown, and who promised "to spend her time in heaven doing good upon earth."

This service was closed by a solemn high mass sung this morning. During the mass, the singing was melodiously rendered by the members of the Circle supplemented by the instrumentalists of St. Cecilia's Orchestra.

SCENES FROM ST. THERESE'S LIFE.

In the evening, the Little Flower's Circle presented for the first time in India, "Scenes from the life of St. Therese of Lisieux", before a house crowded with the elite of Bandra. Before appraising the "dramatis personae" a word about the drama itself.

The play has been adapted for the stage from the life-story of the heroine, specially for this occasion by a member of the Circle. The author has chosen for her work, four phases in the life of this youthful saint. The drawing room of "Les Buissonts" with the family of Monsieur Martin discoursing on spiritual subjects forms the opening scene. This is followed by one picturing Therese, of 14 summers, discovering her vocation during a meditation in her garden. When the curtain rises for the third time, Therese is shown at the cloister of the Carmelites grieving over her failure at gaining admission and being reassured of future success. Then nine years during which she has been received into the Order, are passed over and the final scene, depicts the saint in the bloom of life breathing her last and passing most peacefully into eternal happiness.

Impressive as the written drama is, on the stage it appeared rather too heavy, yet great credit is due to the cast who played their roles as well as possible. Little Miss Margaret Oss as St. Therese in the first act was a very good imitation of the saint herself whilst Miss D. Gonsalves rendered well her part as Therese in the later acts. Though those "behind the scenes" are often forgotten "in despatches", yet here special mention must be made of Sister Imelda of St. Joseph's Convent and Mr. M. Rosario who were responsible for the proficiency of the actors. Music appropriate to the occasion was played by St. Cecilia's Orchestra.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON TEAM

PROTEST MEETINGS TO DAY

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at 6-30 p.m. in the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, Chowpatty, to record Boycott of the Simon Commission. The Hon. Sir Phiroz Sethna will preside. Other speakers: Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalljee, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. M. C. Chagla.

YOUTH'S MEETINGS.

Under the auspices of the Youth League Simon Boycott Committee, two public meetings will be held at 9 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Monday) evening:—

One at the Nar Narayan Temple, Kalbadevi, when Seth Beniprasad Dalmia will preside and amongst the speakers will be Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mawji Govindjee Seth, Kanji Budhadhev, Vithaldas Damodar Govindjee and Jaisukhlal K. Mehta to protest against the Simon Commission.

MEETING AT MATUNGA.

The other meeting will be held at Matunga in Seth Velji Lakahamsey's compound at 9 p.m. (S. T.), when Seth Veljee Lakahamsey will preside, and amongst the speakers will be Messrs. K. S. Sitaram, H. D. Rajah and Krishna Ayar.

TUESDAY'S MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Committee, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Mandvi near Masjid Bunder Road Station.

MR. KHAITAN RETURNS FROM GENEVA.

HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE TOUR

Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Employers' representative at the International Labour Conference, who arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by the S. S. "Rawalpindi" interviewed by the Associated Press, said the thing that impressed one most at the International Labour Conference at Geneva was the increasing influence of Labour over Government representatives of all countries.

The Nehru Committee's Report, he said, has created a very good impression on the Continent. It was treated not only as a reply to Lord Birkenhead's challenge, but as a serious and constructive effort on the part of India to shape its own destiny.

His personal opinion about the Nehru Report was that it is a very good production and people should concentrate their efforts on securing the final acceptance of its recommendations and to sink their differences on details.

DO NOT DEPEND ON MACDONALD.

In England, also, he proceeded, the Nehru Committee's Report came as a bombshell and therefore endeavours are being made to exaggerate and broadcast the views expressed in opposition to the Report.

Political parties in England, he said, were engrossed in their own affairs and even the Labour Party was anxious to get into power and not to jeopardise its position by getting involved on the question of Indian Swaraj. In such circumstances it was, at the present moment, useless for India to expect the active help of any political party in England and the work now lay in India itself.

INDIAN DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

MR. KHAITAN'S DEMAND FOR INDIAN LEADER

On Friday evening a happy reception was given by the Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce to Mr. D. P. Khaitan, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, and Mr. Walchand Hirachand, on their return from England by the last mail-boat.

Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, the Vice-President of the Chamber, welcomed Mr. Khaitan and Mr. Walchand.

The gentlemen in the gathering were then introduced to Mr. Khaitan.

Mr. Walchand thanked the Committee for the trouble it had taken, and said that the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain was doing good work. It had enrolled a fairly good number of members and had found a capable Secretary in Mr. Udani.

MR. KHAITAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan gave his impressions of the International Labour Conference and how it worked. He observed that all Indians must insist that Indian delegations to all these International Conferences and to the League of Nations' sessions must be led by Indians and must be composed of such Indians as enjoyed the confidence of the Indian people. Continuing, he said: "The plea advanced by the Government of India that Indian Princes going with the Indian delegation won't like to work under an Indian is, I should say, absurd. They have, of course, no objection to go if any European whatever led it! This position, to my mind, is simply strange. I would only observe that the Indian Princes had then no business to be there if that was their attitude, since it is the tax-payer in British India who pays for the delegation."

Mr. K. B. Joshi then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. D. P. Khaitan. The vote was carried and flowers and 'attar' were distributed. The happy function terminated and the gathering retired to the adjoining apartment where Mr. Dahanukar was "At Home" to them.

MUSLIMS AND NEHRU REPORT

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Peoples' Jinnah Hall, Congress House, Lamington Road, when Mr. M. C. Chagla, will speak on "Why Muslims Should Accept Nehru Report and Boycott the Commission". Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1928.

"The solitary trio of Messrs. Sherwani, Yusuf Imam and Rafi Ahmad has boldly tried to throw dust into the eyes of the world by issuing misstatements about the consultation meeting of the Muslim M.L.A.'s at Simla....."

I have succeeded in boldly trying to quote the above from a statement of not a "solitary trio", but a couple of men bundled into one, to wit, Maulvi Mahomed Yakub, M.L.A.

* * *

And of course I agree with Maulvi Yakub always. The only difficulty, however, is the absence of his instruction as to whether I should put down the solitary trio's boldness to sheer impudence or admirable courage.

* * *

"Mr. Gandhi wants to hear of a non-violent method of keeping monkeys out of his Ashram. Has he tried reading 'Young India' to them?" The "Englishman's" Journeyman.

* * *

No use, no use. He tried that method on the 'Final Achievement', to date, of biological evolution without much success. And the monkeys as the "Englishman" itself confesses elsewhere are only "primeval forbears" and different from their "pampered descendants."

* * *

Moonlit Seas and Romance.
Unsafe foundations for a happy marriage.
—Headlines.

In other words "Beware of the Deep Foundation."

* * *

The "Pioneer" stands to-day as a firm upholder of, and believer in, the political entity known as the British Commonwealth of Nations.

* * *

No, it is not my personal opinion. The "Pioneer" itself has said so while announcing a reduction in its price from two annas to one anna.

* * *

Personally I am rather troubled. You see I have been trying for a long time to locate the British Commonwealth of Nations. But all my past attempts up-to-date constitute a tragic tale of failure.

* * *

Now what I am afraid of is whether the "Pioneer's" concession to its readers—announced as it is with a special reference to the British Commonwealth—may not turn out to be as elusive as the background in which it has been announced.

* * *

After very great intellectual effort I have at last succeeded in running the cause of the Besant-Iyengar controversy to earth. Yet it involved tremendous strain.

* * *

The root-cause as I say may be stated in the form of two assertions:—

(1) I like the Lucknow Decisions.
(2) I do not dislike the Lucknow Decisions.

* * *

"What two things come unsent for, according to the proverb?" I am asked and so are you.

* * *

Unfortunately Sir John Simon and the condescending solicitude of the British Labour Party have not yet attained the status of proverbs. The answer, therefore, is: "Sorrow and bad weather."

* * *

The Lunch-Hour:—

Irate Colonel: "Take that hat off immediately, Sir."

Deaf and short-sighted luncher: "Eh, what? Why, are they playing the National Anthem?"

Irate Colonel: "No, you idiot, it is my hat."

SUNDAY'S EXHILARATING CRICKET

DONGRE KNOCKS UP CENTURY

159 FOR FIRST WICKET PARTNERSHIP

Bright weather and a perfect wicket favoured batsmen on Sunday with the result that many players entered into double figures. All the matches, played on the Kennedy Sea-face provided interesting cricket, V. S. Dongre's century for the New Hindus being the outstanding performance of the day.

The Hindu Gymkhana suffered a defeat at the hands of the New Hindus by 3 wickets and 73 runs. Wadkar was responsible for the collapse of the Gymkhana side by shattering 7 wickets for 35 runs. Chiefly owing to Vithal's contribution of 44 the Gymkhana scored 112. The visitors went in to bat, and had a merry time. V. S. Dongre scored 107 which included 15 four's and 3 extras. When the score was 185 for 7 wickets, stumps were drawn for the day.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

K. G. Pardeshi, 0; P. Vithal, 44; Dale, 14; Mahale, 0; Rao, 25; Ritap, 4; Bhagwandas (not out), 6; Shete, 1; Indlekar, 2; Mundye, 0; Smarath, 10; extras, 6. Total 112.

Bowling: Gavankar 2 for 42, Wadkar 7 for 35, Gaekwad 1 for 29.

NEW HINDUS.

S. S. Dongre, 38; Pavaskar, 14; V. S. Dongre, 107; G. Gaekwad, 17; Dhabolkar, 3; Datar, 0; Engineer, 0; Wadkar (not out), 1; extras 15. Total (for 7 wickets) 185.

Bowling: Mundye 6 for 75, Samarth 1 for 31.

FRIENDS UNION & ISLAM GYM.

159 RUNS FOR FIRST WICKET PARTNERSHIP

A long first-wicket partnership which was productive of 159 runs was the feature of the match between the Friends Union and the Islam Gymkhana. The match ended in a draw. Aras and Divekar for the Friends Union scored between themselves 159 when the former deserted his partner having scored 84. Divekar was out soon after and he also scored 84. Both the batsmen played exhilarating cricket and hit 13 and 14 boundaries respectively. Having scored 211 for 5 wickets the visitors declared their innings. The Gymkhana scored 147 for the loss of 7 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. Hakim's useful 73 included 7 four's.

FRIENDS UNION.

Aras, 84; Divekar, 84; Shirodkar, 0; Merchant (not out), 18; Kattak, 0; C. N. Mehta (not out), 14; rest did not bat; extras 11. Total (for 4 wickets) 211.

Bowling: Kazee 3 for 36, Kazrani 1 for 25.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Shankoor, 3; A. A. Hakim, 73; Barodawalla, 9; Masih, 15; Sharif, 0; Kazi, 26; Kazrani, 17; Jardanwalla, 0; Wali Ahmed, 4; Total (for 7 wickets) 147.

Bowling: Mehta 1 for 17, Katrak 1 for 40, Patil 2 for 17, Shete 1 for 21, Naik 2 for 27.

PARSI GYM. BEAT IMPROVEMENT TRUST

SUNTOKE KNOCKS UP 82 UP

The Parsi Gymkhana had an easy victory over the Improvement Trust by 2 wickets and 36 runs. The visitors were all out for 187 to which the Gymkhana replied with 223 for 8 wickets. Suntoke was the outstanding batsman and scored 82, in an attractive game.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Wadekar, 1; Vakil, 26; Jog, 46; Chandrana, 11; Gupte, 1; Wagle, 44; Rangnekar, 10; J. Dulaia, 15; Gomes, 0; Bose, 1; M. H. Chandrana (not out), 10; extras 22. Total 187.

Bowling: Suntoke 4 for 50, Maneekshaw 4 for 23, Mody 1 for 53.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

Writer, 0; Vakil, 73; Bulsara, 1; Maneksha, 6; Doctor, 5; Suntok, 82; Mody, 33; Cooper (not out), 10; Padar, 0; Vacha (did not bat); Bharucha (not out), 3; extras 10. Total (for 8 wickets) 223.

Bowling: M. H. Rana 4 for 81, Rangnekar 3 for 58, Bose 1 for 41.

LOCAL SELF-GOVT. INSTITUTE

OFFICERS TRAINING CLASS.

The following 8 students out of the 18 students who appeared for the examination passed the test examination held on 26th September and two following days at the Head Quarters of the Institute, Poona City.—

1. Mr. B. N. Nehru, B.A., (With distinction) (Srinagar); 2. Mr. P. T. Panthaki, B.E., (Civil), (With distinction) (Andheri); 3. Mr. Tilamal R. Rawtani, (With distinction) (Nawabshah); 4. Mr. M. V. Deshpande, (Nandurbar); 5. Mr. B. B. Phatak, (Ramdurg); 6. Mr. K. B. Patil, (Kolhapur); 7. Mr. M. V. Godkhindi, (Ramdurg); 8. Mr. D. R. Kulkarni, (Modlimb).

H. E. the Viceroy returned to Simla from Kandaghat where he had gone for shooting.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Teheran.—With usual ceremony the Shah opened the seventh term of the Medjliss.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1928.

MADRAS ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE

The Madras Provincial All-Parties' Conference has rendered a great service to the country by giving a prompt and right lead to other provinces in respect of their duty by the Lucknow All-Parties' Constitution. The draft resolution of the Conference, which was finally adopted, runs as follows:—

(a) This Conference records its deep appreciation of the labours of the Sub-Committee of the All-Parties' Conference and accords its cordial support to its Report and the following resolution adopted by the Conference at Lucknow:—

"Without restricting the liberty of action of those political parties whose goal is complete Independence, this Conference declares: (1) that the form of Government to be established in India should be responsible; that is to say, a Government in which the Executive should be responsible to a popular elected Legislature possessing full and plenary powers, (2) that such form of Government shall in no event be lower than that of any Self-governing Dominions."

(b) This Conference also accepts the other resolutions passed at the Lucknow Conference.

(c) This Conference calls on all political parties in the country to carry on sustained propaganda in furtherance thereof.

We have produced the full text of the resolution because we think it a model resolution for all meetings and conferences to be convened throughout the country and because the readers can see for themselves whether or not Congressmen believing in Independence can conscientiously adopt the resolution.

It is very unfortunate that some prominent Congressmen in Madras like Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. S. Satyamurti abstained from participating in the Conference owing, as we think, to a misconception of the issues involved. Mr. S. Iyengar even went so far as to call upon Congressmen who make Independence their goal "to stand aloof from this Madras All-Parties' Conference." Mr. Iyengar and some other Congressmen of the Independence school seem to fear that for them to support the All-Parties' Constitution based on Dominion Status would be stultifying themselves and prejudicial to their goal of Independence. They would be right if they were called upon to support the Constitution unconditionally and without any qualification. But the words 'without restricting the liberty of action of those political parties whose goal is complete Independence' were specially added to the Lucknow resolution endorsed at Madras to make it possible for the Independence Party to subscribe to it. And it was because those words were added that such champions of Independence as Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose have fully supported the Lucknow Constitution. It is, therefore, difficult to understand Mr. Iyengar's contention that the bold adoption of the Nehru Committee Report by Congressmen means committing themselves and the Congress to Dominion Status and ruling out the Independence Party in the Congress. Yet he quotes with approval the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" which says: "Independence does not preclude the idea of accepting Dominion Status as a compromise, when the British Government offers it. But to define Dominion Status as your demand or as your goal is to rule out the idea of Independence." But the Lucknow resolution does not regard Dominion Status as the goal, i.e., maximum demand, but specially mentions it as a minimum demand and also specifically leaves the Independence Party free to work for its goal. If Dominion Status can be acceptable as a compromise when offered by the British Government, is it so very stultifying to demand it as the minimum and the next immediate step, with the acknowledged right to work for the next higher step even from now? "The greater," Mr. Iyengar says, "can include the less, but the less can never include the greater." But the les may be a step to the greater and discussions may jeopardise both the less and the greater.

We still feel sanguine that the Independence Party and other Nationalist Parties in Madras and elsewhere will co-operate in support of the Lucknow Constitution. From the report of the proceedings of the Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee it appears that the Committee has separately "approved of the main principles of the draft Constitution passed by the All-Parties' Conference" without prejudice to the Congress goal of Independence. It seems also possible that one reason which prevented several Madras Congressmen from attending the Conference was the nature of the declaration to be signed in advance by all joining the Conference. That declaration is as follows: "I accept the main principles of the draft Constitution passed by the All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow, and am willing to take part in a campaign to enlist general support for the Nehru Committee's Report and the Lucknow decisions." This declaration need not have been unacceptable to Congressmen, but if they insisted, the words in the Lucknow Resolution permitting the Independence Party to work for its goal could have been inserted in the declaration. In any case, Congressmen should be the last persons to keep aloof from the work of popularising the All-Parties' Constitution. It was the Congress that initiated the All-Parties' Conference, that worked laboriously for national unity. On the basis of what the Congress had achieved, the Conference, in the words of Pandit Motilal Nehru, raised a structure brick by brick with arduous labour. It is tragic to think that any Congressmen of all persons should disown that structure while so many enemies of the country seem determined to wreck it. Mahatma Gandhi does not exaggerate when he observes that "it would be disastrous if the Nehru Constitution breaks down for want of the country's support which can be given without prejudice to attempts made to realise the goal of Independence." Mr. Iyengar himself is anxious to find a "working formula" making it possible for the Independence Party and other Nationalist Parties to work together. He thinks that the resolution of the Punjab Political Conference is the best formula. But since he wants all Nationalist Parties to co-operate, he will do well to realise that the Punjab resolution while supporting the Lucknow Constitution imposes the goal of Independence on its members, that is to say, it represents one party, however dominant. On the other hand, the Lucknow resolution is more inclusive because while leaving the Independence Party free to work for its goal, it rallies all other parties round the demand for Dominion Status for the present. Even Dominion Status has still got to be won and the right task of the Independence Party is to lead the country towards it, not necessarily as a goal but as the immediate landmark, and further still when the further march is found essential in the interests of the country.

OFFICIALS' AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

The much boomed report of the Agricultural Commission fell flat on the country and it is doubtful whether the Simla Agricultural Conference can create any public interest in the Commission's recommendations. Those recommendations, whatever their other merits, lacked discrimination. The Viceroy, therefore, in his inaugural speech at the Conference, had to suggest that the first step for the Conference "was to determine the relative urgency of the main recommendations." This is a far more important question than the other, stressed at the Conference, how the Central and Provincial Governments should co-ordinate their efforts in implementing approved recommendations. The question of land revenue assessment, so sedulously kept out of the Commission's terms of reference, was not discussed at the Conference, in spite of the Viceroy's anxiety to ensure to the poor ryot a fair return for his toil. Many suggested reforms have been promptly dropped on the handy excuse of want of funds. At the same time, as the Simla Conference is purely an agricultural one, administrative questions as to how far the people of the provinces who will have to finance the reforms will be masters of the funds provided by them have of course, been ruled out though the Viceroy was certain that the Commission's recommendations could not reach their fruition unless the public enthusiastically co-operated with Government. The emphasis laid by the Viceroy on the intense and immediate tackling of research problems in agriculture makes it fairly clear that the Confence, after flitting from one minor reform to another, concentrated on the alluring topic of promoting agricultural research. The establishment of a Central Board of Research was the first item on the agenda of the Conference. Indeed with regard to this subject Government have not even waited for the recommendations of the Conference. They have already formulated their proposals about the steps recommended by the Commission. The proposals, as announced by Sir Mahomed Habibullah indicate that Government are conscious how unpopular the foisting upon the country of a top heavy scheme of Central Research Council is. So the Council is to be split into two, a Governing Body of twelve which will include three members of the Central Legislature and an Advisory Body mainly composed of experts. This is but a poor attempt to associate the popular representatives with the new fad. It is to remain essentially bureaucratic, and Indian opinion will continue to be averse to its creation. As for giving some more education to the illiterate ryot, for whom so much sympathy is expressed, the Ministers will be asked to shift for themselves as best they can, as education is a provincial and transferred subject. But not even the Ministers have any illusions about any relief to the ryots unless the latter have some real voice in the administration of the revenue they provide.

THE ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT'S CASTING VOTE

HOUSE OF COMMONS PRECEDENTS

(BY V. N. NAIK.)

As we all know, the Public Safety Bill was thrown out in the Simla Sessions of the Indian Legislative Assembly by the casting vote of its President. The Hon. Mr. Patel, in giving that vote in favour of the Opposition, was not bound to give any explanation. But, following, in that respect, the precedent set by the illustrious roll of Speakers in the British House of Commons, Mr. Patel made a statement which runs thus:—

"If any individual member seeks to place such an extraordinary measure on the Statute Book, he must convince the House and get a majority in his favour. The Home Member has failed to secure a clear majority in his own favour and cannot expect the Chair to give its casting vote in favour of the motion for consideration."

That statement of the President of the Assembly is sought to be made out, in certain quarters, as not quite in accordance with accepted constitutional precedents. A writer in the "Times of India", taking his cue from the Editor, has ransacked the annals of the House of Commons, to give to the world a typical decision of a former Speaker of that House, which the writer apparently regards as the 'locus classicus' on the subject.

Says the writer in the "Times of India":—

"The guiding principle which he (that is, Mr. Patel) should have followed was the one laid down by Mr. Speaker Addington on the 12th of May, 1796 (?). On the third reading of the succession duty on Real Estates Bill, there was a majority against 'now' reading the Bill the third time; there was also a majority against reading the Bill that day three months; and on the question that the Bill he read the third time the next day, there was an equality of votes. The Speaker gave his casting vote with the 'ayes', observing that 'upon all occasions when the question was for or against giving to any measure a further opportunity of discussion, he should always vote for the further discussion, more especially when it has advanced so far as a third reading, and that when the question turned upon the measure itself—for instance that Bill do pass or not—he should then vote for or against it according to his best judgment of its merits.'"

INVALID OBJECTION.

Let us now see how this instance applies in the case of the particular measure before the Assembly, that happened to be rejected by the casting vote of its President. It has, first, to be pointed out that the most important words in the decision of Mr. Speaker Addington quoted above, are not "that he should always vote for the further discussion", as the writer in the "Times of India" wants us to understand, but those that follow, namely, "more especially when it has advanced so far as a third reading", the Speaker, thereby, giving a clear indication of his mind that the matter 'may' be differently decided at any prior stage of the Bill, other than the third reading. If something like this were not implied, the proviso has no point in it and had better been altogether omitted. Again, Mr. Speaker Addington had, in the case of the Bill on which he was called upon to decide by his casting vote, the sense of the House clearly before him, in that the House was definitely 'against' putting off the third reading of it "this day three months", as also it was not for reading it "now". The House was clear-

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Futile Tactics.

The District Magistrate of Poona naively informs the public that the restrictions imposed by the District Superintendent of Police, Poona, on processions and assemblies in the City have no connection whatsoever with the visit of the Simon Commission to the City. Even a child will not accept this assurance, when there is no other occasion whatsoever than the visit of the Commission to account for the extraordinary interference with public rights. In any case, so long as the police restrictions remain, it does not at all matter what the motives behind them are. It is clear as daylight that the authorities are out to overawe the public and to check or prevent the inevitable demonstrations against an unpopular Commission. But the Poona of Lokamanya Tilak will not fail to deal with police tactics effectually.

Forging Ahead.

While a number of politicians and publicists in Western countries who profess to be interested in the political and cultural advance of the East are crying hoarse that democracy is a plant which cannot thrive amongst Eastern peoples, it is significant that in every country in the East a very determined attempt is being made to insist upon democratic Governments. China, which declared itself a republic in 1912, has after a period of great political storm recovered sufficiently to re-emphasize its faith in democratic Government. The Organic Law of National Government of the Republic of China, which has been promulgated from Nanking, is a thorough and comprehensive document which defines the functions of a democratic State in a quintuple manner. The five 'Yuans' or "Councils for executive, legislative, judicial, examination and control" aim at securing stability and efficiency in the executive while at the same time the legislative supremacy of the people is assured.

Just Protest.

The American Government has intimated to the General Secretary of the League of Nations that it declines to nominate a delegate to participate in the appointment of a Permanent Central Opium Board, the establishment of which was decided upon at Geneva as a result of the latest deliberations of the League Committee on the control of opium. This is a just protest from America against Geneva's hesitating and ineffective policy to tackle this question. The Opium Convention at Geneva in 1925 indulged in a lot of platitudinous humbug regarding the limitation of the production of raw opium, but Britain and Japan have so far successfully prevented any practical steps being taken to eradicate the opium evil, much less to control it effectively. The Hague Convention which first grappled with the problem seriously established the joint responsibility of the Powers in controlling the evil. At Geneva instead of reform, a retrograde policy is now being pursued.

Humiliating Position.

Mr. Khaitan, the Employers' representative from India at the International Labour Conference, has returned home and the impressions he gives in a Press statement of his Geneva visit again bring to the fore the crying evil India suffers from, because she is a subject country. The work of the International Labour Conference is growing in importance, but India cannot usefully contribute towards it so long as she is not represented by her own nationals and so long as there is no continuity in the personnel of her delegation. Mr. Khaitan remarks that "representatives of other countries were glad to find that the employers of India were represented by Indians" but when the question of the creation and maintenance of a minimum wage-fixing machinery came up for discussion, the Indian employers' representatives found themselves in a helpless position because the official representatives from India remained neutral and announced that the Government of India intended to appoint a Committee to investigate the question. The usual trick!

A Model Association.

If Khar or Lakshmi-Nagar promises to grow fast into a model suburb, the Khar Residents' Association is already a model of its kind. In fact the rapid progress of the suburb is largely due to the civic efforts of the Association. As is clear from its third annual report, the Association is something like a non-official Municipality negotiating now with the Bandra Municipality and now with the Development Department for adequate amenities in the town. To its initiative and ceaseless agitation are due the starting of a primary school, the construction of a Market and the improvement in the local water supply, lighting and drainage. The Association, which happily is a thoroughly cosmopolitan one, takes keen interest in sports and has decided to open a Gymnasium for the children of the town. With more members and their moral and material support the Association will no doubt undertake fresh activities in civic welfare.

A Thought For The Day.

The function of the Free Public Library is not only to stand ready, but to make the initial move to capture the swelling army of those who pass through the schools, to win them to the idea that education is a never-ending process, to place the world of print at their disposal and to supply the skilled guidance needed to make their adult lives interesting, efficient and sane.

The Librarian, Public Library,
Washington.

CHEMISTRY AND LIFE.

(BY SARTINI.)

It is strange that while great interest and avidity are shown towards History and Politics and their relation to Life, the law of life in relation to chemistry, and other sciences should, even among great thinkers of the present century, excite little interest. The uses of History, the ways in Politics, the art of Speaking and the mathematics of Economics should give pleasure and interest to the least interested in other avocations of life is a matter one cannot understand. Perhaps, when the advantage accrued from chemistry is better known and advertised, when Religion bows to the researches in science to make modifications in it, and when the relation of other sciences to life is promoted and made use of, we may be able to understand rightly, why, till now, chemistry has lagged behind other sister sciences to assert itself and why its application to life has neither been brought out nor considered.

ENORMOUS ADVANCE IN INVESTIGATION.

After 150 years of advance in chemistry, we have come to know that in this world, as probably in all other worlds, there exist only 92 elements and no more; and whatever we see or touch is only a compound of two or more of them. Out of 92 elements, four have been discovered within recent years, and practically all of them are known to-day. At the beginning in the life of this science, no attempt beyond the numbers of each atom, a substance was composed of, was ever made. But later, a knowledge of what element was connected to a particular one, was made available by skilful experimenters by a process of argumentation. When the chemistry of carbon compounds developed later on in about the middle of the last century, the subject became too big and had to be divided into two big divisions as we have had for four decades past. But the fact that two or more substances could possess the same composition in the number of individual atoms, and have properties, both chemical and physical, quite different from each other, gave an impetus to the later workers to find the cause in the different arrangement of the atoms in space. And thereafter chemistry has been one Big Success synthesising what alone Nature produced till then; defying death and disease; summing up the life's forces; and taking a giant stride towards the solution of the problem, which is still engaging the attention of chemists, "What is Life?"

VIEWS OF THE ANCIENTS.

In the absence of any experimental science, the ancients gave the result of their wild speculation in their philosophies, no more real and substantive than life. They said that since man is mortal and as a result must bow to the inevitable, man must be prepared to face death boldly and calmly and appear before God to answer for all his deeds and sins. And as such, we find a tone of worshipping pervading all religions, a teaching of calmness and contentedness, a command to do the just and the proper and submission to the inevitable and the will of God. But rigorously, whether rightly or wrongly, the growth of science had been looked upon as a growing demon, likely to devour man and earth in the end. We have heard of the atrocities perpetrated by the Church on men of science, and those learned in other walks than the Bible; of how great thinkers and experimenters were taken be in league with Satan; of how, these men, without neither just trial nor fair treatment, were flung a prey to the wild animals and birds, like common criminals; and of how, with no pity touching those cruel hearts, these men who began to reason ever so little, were burnt at the stakes, and all their books and manuscripts set aflame in heaps. But why were these acts done in the name of God? Because, those who tried such men as Galileo and Coppernicus, were men whom no science could teach and with whom no reason could argue.

THE DARK AGES.

If a man in the Middle Ages were to say that he could arrest a fever or operate on a boil, he would have in all probability, been laughed at. If he were to say that he could prepare urea and uric acid, no doubt, he would have been taken for a madman. But if he were to give out that he could prepare dyes and perfumes, such as indigo and coumarin,—well the devil himself had come in flesh and blood to create trouble and disorder in this world. But a generation or two hence, will not our descendants be shocked to find that we have the oldest form of answering our purpose, that of worshipping and praying to a God without Science or Reason? without advancing materially or morally even one step further on the merits of such research achieved in them?

We have learnt, that in chemistry as in all other sciences man has advanced to such an extent as to cry 'halt' to further research, and call on a holiday; then leisurely to apply to life and religion

(Continued on page 9.)

YOUTHS TO PROVE THEIR METTLE.

Hot "Reception" to Simonites!

"Come What May, Demonstrations Shall Take Place"

D. S. P'S. ORDER, COMPLETE TRIUMPH OF POPULAR CAUSE

The notification of the District Superintendent of Police, Poona Division, prohibiting popular hostile demonstration in the Poona City on the day when the Simon Commission arrives there, came in for a ruthless and immeasured denunciation at the hands of the citizens of Bombay who, having assembled in a large public meeting, on Sunday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the high-handed order and urging the people of Poona to treat it with the contempt it deserves. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League Simon Commission Boycott Committee, and was presided over by Mr. K. F. Nariman who is nothing if not a beloved friend of the youths of Bombay.

YOUTHS ACTIVE WHEN LEADERS SLUMBER.

Mr. Nariman began by mildly criticising the leaders of the Boycott Committee in Bombay and the B. P. C. C. for the attitude of benevolent apathy which, in his opinion, they have assumed towards the Commission. He was, however, glad to see that though the elders had failed, the youths of the city were still alive and were ready at the post of their duty. (Applause.) They had no reason to despair of success in any popular movement if only the youths of the country could understand their duty and act up to it. The youths held aloft the banner of freedom and the speaker hoped that it was safe in their hands.

Mr. Nariman gave a very humorous description of the extraordinary way in which the Simon Seven were conducted by Government on the occasion of their previous visit. Police in the front, police behind, police on the right and police on the left, this was how the respectable English guests were escorted through the lines of boycotters who had thronged the Mole with black flags in their hands. Was his a welcome? he asked. The whole show, he added, was so grotesquely ridiculous that for a time it appeared as if some German War prisoners were smuggled in this country. (Loud cheers.) What was the programme for the second reception? Elaborate preparations were in progress for a grand welcome to the uninvited guests, which was going to be accorded by the Collector, the Commissioners and an Aide-de-Camp of the Governor. What a huge farce in the name of popular reception! (Laughter). At Poona station, Mr. Turner, Secretary to Government, Political Department, was to act temporarily as a ticket collector while the Railway authorities were going to abdicate their functions in honour of the Simon Team. (Loud laughter.)

COMPLETE TRIUMPH OF POPULAR CAUSE.

The D. S. P., Poona, must have naturally thought before issuing the order that prevention was better than cure. The speaker emphatically declared that he looked upon the order of the D. S. P. as a complete triumph of the popular cause. (Cheers.) The citizens of Poona, continued Mr. Nariman, were quite in earnest about their task and no doubt they would perform it in a manner which all Indians should emulate. (Hear, hear.) There was a time when popular demonstrations could be curbed, but that time had gone never to return. The suggestion he had made was taken up by the Poona Municipality. Invitations were issued to the President of the Congress and the members of the Nehru Committee and if only these leaders could accept the invitation, there would be then, in all certainty, a huge procession of the citizens of Poona from the station. "Come what may", he concluded in reassuring tones, "the demonstration shall take place." (Cheers.)

Mr. Mir Mohamad Baloch made a vigorous speech in Urdu commending to his hearers an unqualified boycott of the Commission. He was followed by Mr. Shimoga.

HIGH-HANDED AND UNJUSTIFIABLE

Miss Prema Kantak then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting puts on record its emphatic protest at the utterly high-handed and unjustifiable notification of the D. S. P., Poona, and urges on the people of Poona to treat these notifications with the contempt they deserve."

Miss Freny Bhesania seconded the resolution. She suggested picketing at the station.

Messrs. Sitaram. J. Dubash, M. H. Vakil and Purshotamdas Tricumdas made speeches in support of the resolution. The last-named remarked that the British rule in India was a standing insult to the youths of the land and they should not really mind pin-pricks like the order of the D. S. P.

Maulana Shaukat Ali made a fervent appeal to the youths to translate their resolution into action on the day of the second arrival of the Simon Commission. He wanted another huge procession of the youths of Bombay to greet the Commissioners once more with black flags. He promised to bring his batch to the Pier.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The resolution was unanimously carried amidst tumultuous applause.

Mr. J. Alva proposed a vote of thanks to the chair and the meeting came to a close.

ADMINISTRATION OF IRAQ

PRITISH GOVERNMENT'S REPORT.

EXCESSIVE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The British Government's report on the administration of Iraq in 1927 is issued by the Colonial Office. It criticises the Ministry of Auqaf (important religious department of the Government) and points out that both salaries and expenses of the administration are excessive and that if future budgets are to balance a reduction of the non-productive expenditure is essential.

Commenting on the increase in the arrears in the collection of the revenues the Report states that the principal cause is stated to be that the officials were induced to refrain from pressing for payments due from persons with influential friends. There was a considerable falling off in efficiency of the administration during the year largely due to certain changes in the staff made in the interests of individuals rather than efficiency.—Reuter.

SIR GILBERT CLAYTON

IRAQ'S NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The King has approved of the appointment of Brigadier-General Sir Gilbert Clayton as High Commissioner for Iraq in succession to Sir Henry Dobbs who will be vacating that office early in 1929.—Reuter.

KHARAGPURMURDER CASE

TWO MAHOMEDANS ACQUITTED

MIDNAPORE, Oct. 6.

The second case of murder arising out of the last communal riot at Kharagpur has ended in the acquittal of two Mahomedans Sheik Hosseini and Sheik Basir who were charged with stabbing two Hindus to death The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" which was accepted by the Sessions Judge.—A. P.

EXPLOSION IN ALLAHABAD EXPRESS

3 PASSENGERS KILLED; 8 INJURED

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT UNKNOWN

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, at Victoria Terminus, informs the Associated Press as follows.—

At about three this afternoon an explosion occurred in a bogie carriage of the Allahabad express at mile 167/6, killing three passengers and injuring eight others. Two carriages were damaged, but there was no derailment. Medical Assistance was at once given to the injured who were taken to Manmad. The cause of the accident is being investigated.—A. P.

GIRLS' EDUCATION IN MADRAS

LITTLE PROGRESS SINCE 1922

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

Miss I. H. Lowe Directoress of Public Instruction giving evidence before the Hartog Committee said that since 1922 there had been little progress in girls' education in the province owing to the all round financial depression. She favoured the separation of boys, schools from girl, schools as that entailed the least chance of girls mingling with boys when they reached the higher classes. She advocated special concession for secondary education of girls.

Mr. Mahomed Schamnad M. L. C. member of the Mopla Education Board wanted Mopla education to be made a reserved subject.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONS REPORT

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES PROPOSAL

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The Indian Agricultural Conference which H. E. the Viceroy opened on 1st October met on the 2nd 3rd 4th 5th and 6th under the chairmanship of Sir Mahomed Habibullah. The main recommendations made by the Royal Commission on agriculture in regard to research agricultural education agricultural improvement distribution of agricultural implements seed and produce animal husbandry horticulture improvement of statistics and reorganisation of agricultural and veterinary services were discussed. There was complete unanimity among those assembled as to the desirability of accepting the Commissions report as the basis for rural reconstruction and agricultural advance and for the progressive application of the main recommendations as the circumstances of each province might permit.

COMMISSION'S PROPOSALS.

As regards the Commission's proposals for reorganising the services engaged in agricultural and veterinary fields the general view was that the discretion of the provinces should be left unfettered in respect both of recruitment and of regulation of the terms of service. The conference also approved the principle of promoting and guiding and guiding agriculture (including venterinary) research throughout India on a footing of voluntary co-operation between the Government of India and the local Governments through an agency representative of all India as well as provincial interests which would be set up and financed by the Government of India.

The Government of India had arranged that the resolutions adopted by the All-India Co-operative Conference which sat in Simla from the 28th September to 1st October in so far as they related to or arose out of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture should come before the Agricultural Conference. The latter took note of those resolutions and the provincial representatives promised that the resolutions would receive careful consideration.—A. P.

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR EXPLAINS.

„I WAS PREPARED TO CO-OPERATE" WITH CONFERENCE."

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar in a statement explaining his position says that he and Dr. Ansari agreed at Simla that the Independence resolution should be adhered to and at the same time Lucknow decisions accepted both being put together in a single formula. He told Mrs. Besant to draft a resolution in that way in which case he could agree and co-operate. She refused. He then made the alternative suggestion that Dominion Status and Independence should be left to each party to decide and the other principles agreed to. This also was not acceptable to Mrs. Besant. He refused to sign the declaration without which admission was impossible.

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu declared that after the resolution passed by the Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's position could not be misunderstood.—A. P.

"HINDU'S" GOLDEN JUBILEE

TRIBUTES TO PROPRIETORS.

A GREAT NATIONAL ASSET

MADRAS, Oct. 7.

The first of a series of functions in celebration of the golden jubilee of the "Hindu" was held this morning, at the "Hindu" office, when the staff of the paper presented a gold cup to the proprietors, Messrs. K. Shinivasan and Mr. Gopalan, sons of the late Kasturranga Iyengar.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor, presiding, paid a glowing tribute to the proprietors of the "Hindu" for their generosity and kindness to every member of the staff and their skill and ability in maintaining the great traditions of the "Hindu"

WONDERFUL MANAGEMENT.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Sastri, Assistant Editor, referred to the enterprise, business instinct and capacity for the Management which were wonderfully combined in the present proprietors. Their ideal was to make the "Hindu" a great national newspaper running it on thoroughly uptodate lines. Referring to the generosity of the proprietors, he mentioned the introduction of a provident fund for the staff. Others members of the staff joined in the tribute after which Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar handed a handsome cup to Mr. Srinivasan.

ONE MONTH'S BONUS TO STAFF.

Mr. Srinivasan made a suitable reply and announced the grant of a bonus of a month's salary to the staff.—A. P.

RECEPTION.

Over 2,000 guests attended a reception given at the "Hindu" office this afternoon by the proprietors of the paper in commemoration of its Golden Jubilee. Prominent among those present were Dr. Annie Besant, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Raja of Panagal, S. Srinivsa Iyengar,, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Sir Sivaswami Iyer, Mr. Rangachariar, Sir A. P. Patro. Mr. F. W. Willows. Dr. Rama Rao. Mr. Ramdadoss Pantulu, Dr. Subbaroyan, Shanmukham Chetty and Dr. Muthu. Refreshments were served to Indian and European tastes in decorated rooms specially laid out for the occasion.

PUBLIC ADDRESS.

A public meeting was held in the evening under the auspices of the "Hindu" Jubilee Celebration Committee when a public address was presented to the proprietors, the Editor and the Staff of the "Hindu". Dewan Bahadur Keshava Pillai presided. The Chairman in a brief speech paid a glowing tribute to the founders of the "Hindu" which he said was the nursery of the public life of the country. Mr. N. Subbarao who was closely associated with the paper when it was started, read the address which recognised the occasion as a great event in the history of Indian journalism. "The Hindu" has been in every sense a pioneer of a free press in the province," said the address. "Starting from small beginnings and struggling against great odds the early history of the "Hindu", its efforts to create and consolidate public opinion when there was none —is really the history of the growth and development of the public life of this presidency, and if to-day Madras pulsates with life and plays no small part in the evolution and emancipation of India, all credit is due to the public mission nobly undertaken by the founders of the "Hindu" and faithfully and fearlessly discharged by them and their successors". The address enclosed in a frame inlaid with gold with an emblem of Charka and the National Flag was handed to Mr. Srinivasan, senior proprietor of the "Hindu."—A. P.

PRINCE RIDES IN FOUR RACES

WINS ONE EVENT

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Nairobi.—The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester scored a very popular success at a race meeting here coming in first and second respectively in a race for the King's African Rifles Cup for gentlemen riders, Distance a mile and quarter. The Prince of Wales rode in four other races and the Duke of Gloucester in two, but failed to secure places.

The Duke of Gloucester has departed on a hunting trip through Africa.—Reuter.

GUNTUR ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE

DR. BESANT TO PRESIDE

MADRAS, Oct. 7.

Dr. Annie Besant will preside over the Guntur District All-Parties' Conference to be held on 9th October and the West Coast Conference to be held on 14th October.—A. P.

"RALLY UNDER THE NATIONAL FLAG"

Youth's Badge Service to Country

PT. NEHRU'S PLEA FOR UNITED ACTION

ALLAHABAD Oct. 5.

Addressing a large audience of students in the Hindu Hostel last evening, Pandit Motilal Nehru said the old shibboleth that young men, especially students, should take no part in politics was thoroughly exploded.

"The soul of men yearns for freedom", declared the Paudit, "and nothing can be more unnatural than to expect young men with their over-expanding vision to take no note of their immediate surroundings which are but the result of political conditions."

In a country like India which was groaning under the yoke of foreign rule, it was not a matter of choice but one of compelling necessity for every Indian who love his country to concern himself with politics, not as a profession, not as a pastime, but as the one serious business of his life whether he was a High Court judge or the man behind a plough.

SIR MALCOLM'S DIALECTICS.

Referring to the reply of Sir Malcolm Hailey to the address of the U. P. Zemindars' Association, the Pandit said it was a masterly performance quite in keeping with the reputation of His Excellency as an expert dialectician.

While appreciating fully the efforts of politically minded people to find a solution of India's political destinies he admitted that though the great masses of people were not at the moment seized with the urgency of those questions, yet a dynamic force supplied by the educated classes would eventually attract them to the problems in which they were interested. His Excellency proceeded to draw a gloomy picture of the woes of "teeming millions of countryside dwellers in the villages and tillers of soil" and came to the conclusion, that what they needed was not Constitution-making but a strong and consistent policy.

HIS SELF-CONTRADICTION.

Evidently His Excellency expected his audience to forget what he had stated immediately before that in course of time the masses would be attracted to join the politically minded in the solution of these very problems. He also probably expected the Zemindars to overlook the obvious fact that policies however strong and consistent had to have a substantial basis and that nothing could be a more substantial basis than a Constitution which enjoined adoption of such policies.

The Pandit then invited a comparison of the list of requirements of agricultural classes given by Sir Malcolm Hailey with the Declaration of Rights and other provisions of the Constitution drafted by his Committee and maintained that it was the passing of a Constitution like that and not strong policies of the strongest Governor that would bring the much needed relief to the agricultural classes.

YOUTH'S IDEAL AND ITS ATTAINMENT.

The question they were concerned with that evening was "the allotted part of young India and how it was to be played." Two things were essential for every activity in life. The first was the ideal to be attained and the second the work to be done to attain that ideal. There was not the least doubt in his mind that the ideal which every young man should have before himself was complete freedom of his country from all foreign control and interference and nothing short of it. That advice coming as it did from a joint author of a scheme for Dominion Status might surprise some of them, but there was really nothing in what the speaker was saying which was in any way inconsistent with that scheme when it was considered with the circumstances and purposes for which it was framed. That was however a point which did not fall strictly within the subject of his address.

NEW SPIRIT WELCOMED.

"Meanwhile", he said, "take it from me that I heartily welcome the new spirit which is now abroad among our young men and has already acquired a momentum in the country which I sincerely hope and trust will gain in strength and volume as time passes by." There were two sayings often repeated in the Press and platform. The first was the "young man of to-day is the leader of to-morrow." The second was the "extremist of to-day is the moderate of to-morrow." There was considerable truth in those sayings. Weaker ideas and ideals had always given place to stronger ideas and ideals as time passed by. There was no doubt that there would in course of time be a school of thought more advanced than what was to-day known as extremism. Young men who were the future hopes of the country must keep pace with that natural evolution and they could not do so unless they put their ideals high enough to be acceptable to the next generation of young men.

ORGANISATION WITHIN CONGRESS.

The next question was how that ideal was to be preserved and worked for. Were the young men to work independently of the existing political parties or were they to attach themselves to one or the other of the existing ones? The Pandit was clearly of opinion that in order to preserve in its purity a new spirit and ideal it had set before young men, they must have an organisation of their own. But it did not necessarily mean working independently of the existing parties. The National Congress was the one great national institution which had room within its fold for all shades of political thought. It had been truly described as the unofficial Parliament of India and the Pandit would like the youth of the country to take their own place in that great national Parliament.

PRESENT PARTIES.

Proceeding, the Pandit gave a brief analysis of the existing political parties in the country. To begin with he asked the audience to eliminate all purely communal groups and associations. They were thus left with two or more schools of thought comprised in the Congress itself, the Liberals, the Responsivists and the extreme Moderates. By an unfortunate series of misunderstandings which had cropped up from time to time the parties last mentioned had strayed away from the Congress, but the speaker hoped and trusted that they would soon come back to the fold. As it was, there were in the Congress itself, as now constituted, divergent schools of thought and there was no reason why others who had their own differences in certain matters should not also rally under the national flag. The opinion which the speaker had formed by long experience was that there certainly were differences of outlook and mentality, but this did not materially affect the political work in which under the present conditions they could all unite to help the national cause.

INDEPENDENCE PRIZED BY ALL.

The speaker could not believe that there were any genuine political parties who did not prize complete independence as their badge. Again he could not conceive that any of those parties would be content with anything short of complete independence, if it were only convinced that that was a practical proposition from its own point of view and therein lay all the differences. Young men in the enthusiasm of their youth were apt to work regardless of the consequences. This was as it should be for they would not be young men if they weighed the consequences of every step in golden scales. They must however respect those whose age and experience had necessitated to be cautious. What did not appear to be a practical proposition to-day, was in the speaker's opinion bound to become very highly practical in the near future if all the parties worked together on the basis of maximum agreement arrived at among themselves up to the point to which that agreement would take them. Once that point was reached fresh avenues of work were bound to open up before them all and what now appeared to be impracticable would clearly be the only practicable course to follow.

BENGAL LEAGUE'S MANIFESTO.

The best illustration was afforded by the manifesto of the New Bengal League of Independence for India published in "Forward" of the 4th October. Noble sentiments and high ideals were there in the body of the manifesto and then fol-

(Continued on page 8)

NEW KING OF ALBANIA

KEMAL'S REFUSAL TO RECOGNISE ZOGU

LONDON Oct. 7.

Paris.—In a remarkable outburst against King Zogu of Albania Mustapha Kemal in the course of an interview granted to a "Petit parisiens" representative in Turkey, swore that he would not recognise Zogu even if he was the only person in the world not to do so.—Reuter.

MILLS TO RE-OPEN TO DAY

Leaders Exhort Workers to Resume

Labour leaders devoted the whole of Sunday in exhorting the workers to go back to work to-day (Monday). "Have confidence that we will champion your cause and go back to work." This in effect was the gist of their speeches at two meetings held on Sunday. It is expected practically all mills will re-open to-day and commence work. That the settlement is received with great joy by strikers was evidenced by the fact that the mill area was alive with scenes of jubiliation and merry-making Bombay will heave a sigh of relief that the strike has at last come to an end and that the textile industry will soon regain its lost position.

WHAT IS IN STORE FOR COTTON MARKET?

Bureau Report to be out to-day

IMPORTANT FACTORS IN PRICES

Indications of Supply and Distribution

Bombay, Oct. 8.

There is only one and one question before the cotton market to-day, *what will the Bureau be like?* This Bureau report which is issued by the Agricultural Department of the U. S. Government is universally accepted as reliable and every dealer in cotton follows it carefully. Of course, there are occasions when these reports are severely criticized when they belie the average estimate.

The crop reporting Board has refused for the past three years to give any one of its formulae as its experience has proved that the "Par" system worked well in a year where conditions were near the normal throughout the growing and maturity period but did not under abnormal conditions such as occasionally occur from favourable or unfavourable weather conditions. The private reports, however, have continued to use the old formula and the following estimates of conditions and crop are received: —

ESTIMATES OF CROPS.

	Condition	Crop.
Messrs. E. A. Pierce & Co. ...	57-0	14,544,000
Messrs. A. Norden & Co ...	55-8	
Messrs. Japan Cotton Trading ...	54-9	13,816,000
Messrs. Southern Cotton Co. ...	53-8	13,802,000
The Journal of Commerce ...	53-6	14,751,000
Messrs. Clement Curtis & Co. ...	55-8	14,508,000
Messrs. J. W. Jay & Co. ...		14,400,000
Messrs. Norman Meyer & Co. ...	55-0	13,300,000
Fossick Bureau ...	54-1	13,993,000
Garside Service	54-4	14,450,000
N. Y. Members average		14,100,000
Total average ...	54-9	14,176,400

The condition reports issued by the private Agencies vary from 53.6 per cent. to 57 per cent and crop estimates range from 13,300,000 to 14,751,000 bales.

The Bureau Report issued on the 8th Sept. showed a condition of 60.3 indicating a crop of 14,439,000 bales, while the "Journal of Commerce" estimated a condition of 58.8 showing a crop of 14,392,000 bales. But the latter has now increased its estimate to 14,751,000 bales. Messrs. Norman Meyer & Co. who estimated a condition of 60 per cent. on the 8th ultimo and issued no crop estimate now put down the crop at the lowest figure of 13,300,000 bales.

DIFFERENT METHODS OF CALCULATION.

The Agriculture Department has a wider scope of collecting information and data, while private authorities have a limited scope. We believe, the average of the private reports will be a better guide than following one particular report. The average condition as per private reports works to 54.9 per cent. condition, while the average of the Bureau report during the past ten years shows an average of 53 per cent. and a five years averge works to 55 per cent. This comparison indicates that the average of private reports when read with the past 10 years records shows an improvement of about 2 per cent. or when read with the average of the past 5 years shows practically no change. Thus we are led to believe that the deterioration on the whole is normal and it will not be out of place to look for a normal yield. The following table will help in coming to a rather reliable estimate:—

	condition as of Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Decline Aug. 1 to Oct. 1	Yield per Acre lbs.	Production Equivalent 500-pound Bales.
1918 ...	69.1	53.2	53.0	16.1	159.6	12,040,532
1919 ...	66.0	59.7	53.2	12.8	161.5	11,420,763
1920 ...	73.6	66.6	58.6	15.0	178.4	13,439,603
1921 ...	59.7	44.6	39.8	19.9	124.5	7,953,641
1922 ...	67.4	53.6	50.0	17.4	141.5	9,762,069
1923 ...	64.6	52.5	49.6	15.0	130.6	10,139,671
1924 ...	67.4	59.3	53.5	13.9	157.4	13,627,936
1925 ...	65.6	56.2	56.6	9.0	167.2	16,103,679
1926 ...	69.8	59.6	61.3	8.5	182.6	17,977,374
1927 ...	69.5	56.1	54.2	15.3	154.5	12,950,473
10-year Average	67.3	56.1	53.0	14-3	155.8	12,541,574
5-year Average	67.4	56.7	55.0	12.3	158.5	14,159,827
1928 ...	67.9	60.3	?	?	?	?

FACTORS IN COTTON PRICES.

Mr. I. V. Shannon says that there are four major factors which shape the course of cotton prices during the season and from year to year. These are:—

(1) Prospective carry-over, (2) Prospective Supply, (3) Prospective Consumption, and (4) Sentiment.

PROSPECTIVE COTTON SITUATION.

SUPPLY:—

	(In thousands).
Carry-over 1st August	4,900
Average of Private Estimates	14,176
City Crops	200
Total Supply	19,276

DISTRIBUTION:—

Expected consumption	14,500
Expected Carry-over July 31st 1929	4,776
Total Distribution	19,276

The following table showing figures of actual supply and consumption with their effect on prices of raw cotton:—

(Thousands of Bales.)

SUPPLY:—

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Carry-over Aug. 1 ...	5,680	3,318		2,711	3,380	5,501	7,758
Production* ...	10,087	10,310		13,980	16,131	18,046	12,842
Total Supply ...	15,767	13,628		16,691	19,511	23,547	20,600

*Ginnings Aug. 1 to July 31. City Crop, etc., omitted.

DISTRIBUTION:—

Consumption ...	12,449	10,917		13,311	14,010	15,789	15,700
Carry-over July 31 ...	3,318	2,711		3,380	5,501	7,758	4,900
Total Distribution ...	15,767	13,628		16,691	19,511	23,547	20,600
Mid. Up. Spots at New Orleans:							
High in season ...	31.25	36.00		28.88	24.23	18.74	23.50
Low in season ...	20.00	22.75		20.95	18.00	11.68	16.41
Average in season ...	25.94	30.33		23.21	19.71	14.74	19.99

BROAD INDICATIONS.

From the above figures, we conclude that the prospective carry-over is not likely to undergo any important change unless there is material change in consumption. Prices cannot remain too long below 18 cents and above 20 cents. The Ginnings will indicate that still the bulk of the cotton is to be ginned with its natural effect of heavy movement and increased hedge selling. Cotton crops in India, Egypt and China are believed to be fairly big. Under such a state of affairs, there is nothing at present in the general situation to hold cotton confidently, except for moderate profits whenever prices record sharp breaks.

"THINK DANGEROUSLY"

LALAJI'S ADVICE TO PUNJAB YOUTHS

LAHORE STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

LAHORE, Oct. 6.

Opening the Lahore Student Conference this evening Lala Lajpat Rai delivered a lengthy address advising the students to train themselves intellectually so that they could think orginally. He condemned those educational institutions which took a pledge from the students not to take part in politics. Students must think of politics must study politics and must discuss politics. Politics was the breath of life. They could not get out of it. Lala Lajpat Rai was surprised that a sensible Minister of Education and the principals of colleges did not see the absurdity of the thing when they asked students to give a pledge not to take part in politics. Colleges where such pledges were taken would have been empited in any other country but here such things happened because they were not masters of their house and could not enforce their own constitutions.

Lala Lajpat Rai asked the students to think dangerously as progress was impossible without a change in the static order of things. He asked the young men not to jump to action without forethought of the consequences and advised them to be disciplined and to cultivate a spirit of chivalry. They should take a pledge that if any of their sisters, daughters or wives were insulted or their modesty violated they should save them even if it meant the shedding of their blood.—A. P.

'ANOTHER KATHERINE MAYO'

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue Dr. (Miss) Jerbanoo E. Mistri tells us that one Miss Schalek of Vienna is shortly going to write a book in German about India, and that she was able to deduce from the substance of the Conversation she had with this lady on board the S. S. Pilsna that the book is going to be somewhat on similar lines to "Mother India".

It is extremely mischievous and stupid on the part of these Western "Big Girls" to think of making money by such means. Either their own innate racial prejudice impels them to such undertakings, or they are mere tools in the hands of a secret organisation, whose foremost object it is to rob us of even that little honest sympathy which a few nations of the West have towards our national aspirations, by triumphantly, though untruthfully and wickedly, displaying before them the worst side of our life; at the same time taking care to omit studiously everything that is best in us.

These people have met with nothing but quite "serviceable" treatment in India. The Railways did not lose the opportunity of obliging them by granting free first class passes. The C. I. D's. were not at all in the background. Government officials found enough time to furnish them with "time-barred" statistics. Even a Maharaja here and there had to invite them as his "guests". Over and above these "interested persons" were very prompt in mobilising an army of liars to tell these people all sorts of lies, which were of course too palatable to them.

Government are in a hurry to legislate Bills to oust foreigners out of India under the mere specious plea of preaching Communism, and that too at the sweet will of the tin gods without allowing them a chance of defending themselves before a Court of Law. But what legislation are they going to take against "Miss Mayos"?

It is a great pity that we cannot, as we would, ignore such people, such organisations, and such books, as they do much harm to our cause. The Westner will generally believe everything which more or less coincides with his wrong preconceived notions regarding non-White nations. Even though a counter-propaganda to contradict these lies is quite essential it will do no great good in the end. And we are inclined to think that so long as these "Guests" find in India such "Hosts", as they have already found, we will have to our credit (or discredit?) in the near future volumes and volumes of "Mother Indias" written by the saints of Imperialism like "Miss Mayo". Are we going to fret and fume every time? The best thing will be rigorously to ignore them, and concentrate our attention more and more to the setting of our house in order, and go on generating inexhaustible faith in ourselves and in the destiny of our nation.

Let the "Miss Mayos" do their work What do we care? If other people derive some fun out of all these things, let them have it at our cost. But they will not be long-lasting: they are but momentary guns. In the long run everybody will learn "cordially" to consign such books in contempt to ditches.

Yours, etc.,
HOI POLLOI.

Bombay Oct. 6.

Chingleput.—In the case against Messrs Singaravelu Chetty and Sircar the Public Prosecutor arguing said that a prima facie case had been made out against the accused for their committal to sessions. The accused submitted written statements emphatically denying the charges. The case is proceeding.—A. P.

Hyderabad (Sind).—A Hindu shopkeeper of Tando, Allahayar Taluka, is reported to have been murdered after having been robbed of property valued at Rs. 4,000 by dacoits.—A. P.

U. S. ACCUSES LEAGUE.

RESPONSIBLE FOR DOING AWAY UNITY OF PURPOSE.

REFUSES TO JOIN OPIUM BOARD.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Geneva.—The General Secretary of the League of Nations has received a note from the Government of United States declining to nominate a delegate to participate in the appointment of Permanent Central Opium Board expressing opinion that the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925 is unsatisfactory regarding the limitation of the production of raw opium and coca leaves to medicinal and scientific needs of the world and the control as also the limitation of the production and the distribution of all opium and coca leaf derivatives.

Furthermore the Note declares that the Geneva Convention tends to destroy the unity of purpose and joint responsibility of Powers which has been established by the Hague Convention. It expresses an opion that until some substitute is devised which is more satisfactory than the Geneva Convention the eradication of the abuse of narcotics would more likely be achieved by strict observance of the Hague Convention.

The Note concludes by emphasising the need of International co-operation and promising to furnish information required by the Central Board.—Reuter.

"AUTOGIRO" LEAVES FOR BERLIN

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Brussels.—The "Autogiro" in which Delacierva flew to Brussels has departed for Berlin, piloted by Captain Courtney. Delacierva is not on board.—Reuter.

"RALLY UNDER THE NATIONAL FLAG'

(Continued from page 7.)

lowed a programme of work. This was divided into three columns headed respectively:—(1) Economic democracy, (2) Political democracy, and (3) Social democracy. A number of sub-first and the third columns, as to each concentrated were mentioned in the first and the third columns, as to each of which the speaker was in full agreement with the framers though he was afraid some of them might not be acceptable to Sir Malcolm Hailey and perhaps a few others. In the second under the headline 'political democracy' there were just three pregnant words in bold capitals. They were 'complete political independence'.

COMPARED WITH NEHRU REPORT.

The speaker took the liberty to imagine for a moment that instead of those words there were the words 'Dominion Status' and then carefully scanned the columns one and three item by item, to see if it became necessary to make any alteration in any of those items in view of the change of complete political independence into Dominion Status. He was agreeably surprised to find that it did not become necessary to change even a coma or a stop. Indeed most of the items were already there in the All-Parties' Conference Report and those that were not specifically mentioned could be easily included without any change in the rest of the Report. It was thus clear that whatever our ultimate goal we can always go together a very long way, indeed while preserving the now spirit pure and unsullied and keeping steadfastly in view the great ideal of complete independence.

APPEAL FOR UNITED WORK.

Concluding, the Pandit said: "My advice to you is to work with all the other parties however much their standard may fall short of complete independence until that standard was reached and then go forward. I am no prophet, but I can foresee the day when those who seem to lag behind to-day will be found ready to go as far as any of you can for a long distance. You and they have to travel on the same road, wait till you come to the parting of ways. Before you part company with them and if you only make up your mind to go with them so far as they were reppared to go, I am sure you will never come to the parting of ways. We have to-day a lot of spade-work which we can do in common. Work within the Indian National Congress with the other parties. Let yours be the strongest of those parties. But remember that your badge is service to the country in whatever form it is required and not haggling over ideals. Above all beware of bogus independencewalas among whom you will find some rank Communist and some disgruntled politicians who talk tall, but know not what they say."

JUST JENKINS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So Lawrence Jenkins is no more. To him, death is a relief in more ways than one. The good have to suffer in this world; and he bore the burden bravely, till he broke down completely two years ago. May his soul rest in peace!

Few are aware, how Jenkins' appointment to the Chief Judgeship of the Bombay High Court was opposed by eminent men like Pherozeshah Mehta and Dinshaw Wacha—not that, they had anything to say against Jenkins. But that they were fighting for the claim of Justice Parsons, who was the esteemed colleague of Justice Ranade, and who had made a name as an eminent judge of Bombay. But the Government remained adamant. Lawrence Jenkins graced the Bombay Bench, and won the golden opinions of all—including Mehta, Wacha and Co.

After a few years, Lawrence Jenkins was appointed Chief Judge of the Calcutta High Court. At that time, there was great tension in Bengal; and repression had caused great dissatisfaction amongst all classes in the country. Sensational cases were brought up in the Calcutta High Court against peaceful and patriotic citizens. All manner and means were employed to implicate them. But Lawrence Jenkins sat firm as Sphinx, and remained unmoved by all the plausible pleadings of the Government Prosecutor.

This stern administration of Justice restored the confidence of the people of Bengal, and saved that Province from a serious conflagration. Viewed in the light of subsequent events, Jenkins did a real service to Great Britain, and unconsciously weakened the buoyant forces of Young Bengal.

The Bourbon bureaucracy never understood the value of his great work in Bengal for Britain's own good! To them, Jenkins was pro-Indian and anti-British! Had this pernicious prejudice been non-existent, or not effective, Morley or Montagu would have sent him out as Governor of Bombay or Bengal. The moral of all this for Young India is, that men like Lawrence Jenkins give India and Indians temporary relief and comfort. But for India's freedom and salvation, we should have Curzons and Sydenhams—Dyers and O'Dwyers—all together for a couple of years to raise the whole country for an effective demand and attainment of freedom from this terrible foreign exploitation.

Eternal Peace, Lawrence Jenkins!—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

GULZARE HAKIMI DEFAMATION CASE

The case in which Mr. Mohomed Ali Alla Bux filed a complaint against Mr. Hassenally Abdulali, Editor of the "Gulzare Hakimi" for defamation, was fixed for hearing before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Saturday.

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for accused; whereas the complainant, Mr. M. Alla Bux, was represented by Mr. Alreja, Advocate.

Mr. Kaderbhoy on behalf of the accused made an application to His Worship to grant an adjournment on the grounds that he was making an application on behalf of the accused to the Government of India for the transfer of the aforesaid cases from the file of His Worship to that of the First Class Magistrate, Burhanpur, C. P., under Section 527, Criminal Procedure Code, and also under the Government of India Act.

At the outset, Mr. Kaderbhoy stated that his client had complete faith in the utmost impartiality and justice of His Worship, but he understood that as the articles complained of were published and printed in the Borah fortnightly paper called the "Gulzare Hakimi" at Burhanpur and his client was also resident of that place, hence the alleged offences had taken place at Burhanpur. Besides, he apprehended that in the course of the trial, sensational disclosures would be made which no doubt would create bad blood and stir in the Borah community.

His Worship granted the adjournment till the 26th October, Mr. Kaderbhoy undertaking to inform the Court on the day in question that he had submitted his petition to the Government of India. His Worship also dispensed with the presence of the accused on his counsel undertaking to represent him on the 26th instant.

MY JAIL EXPERIENCES

TREATMENT OF WOMEN PRISONERS

(BY CHATURABAI KOTAK, NAGPUR.)

I had to suffer one year's residence in the Nagpur Central Jail in connection with the Arms Act Disobedience movement. During my stay in the jail I notice the treatment meted out to female prisoners. The details are harrowing enough to make one's blood curdle through horror and indignation. I shall relate but a few of them which will suffice to give the readers an idea of what jail life means to the poor female creatures that find themselves there.

HARD LABOUR.

No fixed amount of work is given to the female prisoners. They are to work from daybreak to sunset with little or no rest in the middle. The have to keep up their vigour and show no signs of fatigue. The slightest grumble against the heavy burden of work is returned with abuses and sometimes corporal punishment kicking dashing the head against walls etc. at the hands of the warders. Extra work carries no concession with it as in the case of male prisoners and even the four day's rest during the monthly course, to which a female prisoner is entitled is not free from hard labour, while the male prisoners are relieved from work at 4-30 p.m. the females have to drudge on up to 6.30 p.m. They are not to enjoy sound sleep and rest during the night even which is not seldom disturbed by the unnecessary vexations at the hands of the female warders.

UNSATISFACTORY MEDICAL HELP.

To suffer from any malady in the jail is an unpardonable crime. Every officer from the Jailor down to the warder is supposed to be a medical authority who declares without hesitation, a patient to be alright even though the latter may have the temperature of 103 degrees or even upwards. Will the Honourable Councillors especially the honourable lady member of the C. P. Legislative Council take the trouble of visiting the Nagpur jail and satisfying themselves about the treatment given to women prisoners there?

Daily baths are denied to the females although the latter are not barred by any regulation from taking them if they like.

INSUFFICIENT FOOD.

Of this the less said the better. The female prisoners do not get sufficient quantity of food to eat. She is given half of what is supplied to the male. Half-starved she has to work all day and go to bed tossing herself there from this side to that side, all the while restless from unsatisfied hunger. At the dawn of the day she has to get to her work her strength and power of endurance much reduced. Of the quality of food in one word it is not fit for human being but beasts. Is not this condition the most pitiable?

GRIEVANCES AND THEIR REDRESS.

The Superintendent takes a round twice a month and the prisoners if they dare at all can put up their grievances before him. His visit inspires such awe and fear among the hearts of the prisoners that the latter with their eyes cast downwards and their palms joined together in supplication can seldom muster enough courage to utter even a few tottering words to voice their complaints. Nothing can be more humiliating. Besides the fear of the warders being engaged at any complaints made against them is ever present in their minds which never allows them to give full expression to their hearts. In consequence the prisoners consider it safer to suppress their grievances rather than utter them and suffer vengeance at the hands of their wardens.

I will finish my story here. My only hope is that the leaders of whatever party, who consider themselves to be representatives of the people and as such the custodians of their interests and wellbeing will be moved to take up this humanizing problem in their hands and never to rest till they see that the jails become a place for the reformation and not deformation and degradation of human soul and character.

AUSTRALIAN STRIKERS FOR "FIGHTING POLICY"

POLITICAL LEADER'S ADVICE REJECTED

STRIKE TO BE EXTENDED TO OTHER UNIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Melbourne.—The Maritime Transport Union's Conference has decided to adopt a "fighting policy" which was decided upon after the leaders interview with Premier Bruce on the 4th instant. This means the rejection of the political leaders' advice to resume work and fight the matter constitutionally.

The conduct of the dispute is left in the hands of the Council of Action which meets on October 8. "Fighting policy" retains clauses about Councils of Action and extension of the strike to other unions but the leading plank is uncompromising opposition to the licenses for the watersiders.

The British and Continental shipowners have decided that overseas vessels shall not call at Freemantle.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

"PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT GLOOMY.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Melbourne.—The strike situation remains unchanged. The Trade Union officials regard prospects of a settlement as gloomy. Councils of action have been appointed in each state.—Reuter.

Hyderabad (Sind).—Sub-Inspector Shamsersingh of Tharparkar police who was suspended for making a false record in a murder investigation has been reduced to the rank of a head constable.—A. P.

Poona.—In the presence of a large gathering the Chief Saheb of Phaltan unveiled on Friday a portrait of the late Mr. B. N. Bhajekar one of the founders of the Deccan Gymkhana of Poona and Hindu Gymkhana of Bombay. Speakers eulogised the services of Mr. Bhajekar in popularising sport and urged the necessity of organising provincial tournaments for women.—A. P.

MORE "EXPERTS" FOR INDIA.

CENTRAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S DECISION

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

It is understood that prior to the conclusions of the Agricultural Conference Sir Mahomed Habibullah announced the Government of India's proposal in connection with the Linlithgow Commission's recommendation for the establishment of a Central Research Council. The Government have modified the organisation by splitting it into two, one to be called the Governing Body will consist of about a dozen members including three members of the Central Legislature and the other called the Advisory Body will be composed mainly of experts.—A. P.

BENGALI LADY DIES AT AGE OF 103

FIVE GENERATIONS OF RELATIVES GATHER AROUND DEATH-BED

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

Death has occurred at the age of 103 of Rahmayee Dasi, widow of Krishna Kishore Ghose of Nil Kuti, Bhowanipore who lived at Bunda in the United Provinces at the time of the Mutiny. Married at ten she was a widow for over sixty years. Five generations of relatives gathered around for over sixty years. Five generations of relatives gathered around her deathbed the youngest being being a great-great-great grandson, only two years old. When the Mutiny broke out in 1857 she was living with her husband at Bunda, where her father-in-law was employed in the Commissariat Departments. She was then thirtyone years. Seventy years ago she and her husband returned to Calcutta where her husband established his reputation as a vakil of the Supreme Court as the High Court was then called. Part of the journey from Bunda was accomplished by means of bullock carts, Bhowanipore was then parly a jungle. She outlived all her children. One of her grandsons is a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation. A. P.

RESTORE SAVARKAR TO FREEDOM

NAGPUR DEMANDS LIFTING OF BAN

A public meeting of the citizens of Nagpur was held under the presidentship of Mr. M. R. Abhyankar in the Town Hall on the 2nd instant at 6 p.m. and the following resolution was passed:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Nagpur demands that the restrictions for five years imposed upon Mr. V. D. Savarkar, Bar-at-Law, after his release from the jail be removed in consequence of these periods of these restrictions being over. This meeting further demands that no more restrictions be imposed and that he be allowed to enjoy complete freedom."

MIRAJ CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S DEMAND

At a meeting of the Miraj Congress Committee held on the 3rd instant the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"As the period of the ban put on Barrister Savarkar expires shortly, this meeting of the Miraj Congress Committee requests the Government of Bombay, that the unjust restrictions be removed at once."

VISIT
OUR
New Premises
AND
SEE OUR
NEW STOCK
AT
CRUIKSHANK ROAD,
Near Esplanade Police Court Fort, BOMBAY.
THE
Bombay Swadeshi Co-op. Stores Co., Ld
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE
For
INDIAN-MADE GOODS.

THE ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT'S CASTING VOTE.

(Continued from page 6.)

ly against rejecting the Bill. And, therefore, he was perfectly correct in his decision in favour of its reading "tomorrow", which was neither "now", nor "this day three months", which latter would have meant its shelving for a good long time to come. By his casting vote, the Speaker only made explicit the decision of the House that by implicit in its former voting upon it. So the precedent of Mr. Speaker Addington does not seem quite apt in the case of the measure upon which Mr. Patel had to give his decision. The Public Safety Bill had not advanced "so far as a third reading"; nor was there in its case a clear majority against reading the Bill "that day three months", a virtual postponement. It was only referred to the Select Committee as against the proposition that it should be moved for circulation. The motion that it should be considered as amended by the Select Committee does not give it the status of a Bill that had gone through its two readings and was awaiting its third; and, further, if the Speaker could rightly vote for or against a Bill when it was before him in the stage, "whether the Bill do pass or not", he could, with greater justification, maintain, when it had not even yet reached its full stage of second reading, that he was helping the House to a further and fuller discussion of the same, by siding with the "Noes", thus casting it upon the proposer to bring it again before the House in a better light, and with less prejudiced atmosphere against it.

PRECEDENTS IN FAVOUR.

Apart, however, from the propriety or impropriety of the constitutional precedent cited against Mr. Patel, there are more precedents in favour of the decision given by him in the very records of the House of Commons from which the writer in the "Times of India" has unearthed the decision of Mr. Speaker Addington.

In 1860, in the division on the Bill for the Exemption of Churches from local rates, there being an equal number of votes on either side, Mr. Speaker Denison gave his casting vote in favour of the "Noes", adducing the following reason: "His principal reason was that he desired, according to precedent, to give the House another opportunity of considering the question." The incident is described by Gladstone "as being enacted in breathless silence", and though the question, postponed in this manner, was finally settled only several years after, the Speaker received warm congratulations of the House and on all sides, "for the admirable manner in which he had performed his part." The same Speaker decided in exactly the same manner on a question of religious controversy moved on July 24, 1867. The members in the Division being equal, the Speaker stated, —and the words deserve to be carefully noted—that "the principle involved in the resolution was one of great importance, and, if affirmed by a clear majority of the House would have much force. It should, however, be affirmed by a clear majority of the House, and 'not merely' by the casting vote of the Speaker. For these reasons he declared himself with the "Noes". In this case, again, the casting vote of the Speaker put off the final decision of the House to a later occasion. The instance of Mr. Speaker Abbot deciding by a casting vote the fate of Lord Melville, the friend of Pitt the Younger, much against the Speaker's personal leanings in that connection, is too well-known to need mention here. The Speaker was full of tears; Pitt, hearing the decision, crushed his hat over his face; but the "Ayes" had it against the Government of the day, in virtue of the casting vote going in their favour.

"MOUTH OF THE HOUSE."

Reading Mr. Patel's reasons for the decision he gave, one cannot help thinking that he had before his mind's eye the constitutional precedent of Mr. Speaker Denison that we have given above. The language of Mr. Patel almost reproduces the words of Denison. The remark that "the principle involved in the resolution was one of great importance", applies strictly to the principle of the Public Safety Bill. Therefore, using the same language, "it could have much force if only affirmed by the clear majority of the House. It could not be so affirmed merely by the casting vote of the President." For these reasons, Mr. Patel's decision and the statement he made to support it has a clear, definite apt precedent in favour of it in the decision of Mr. Speaker Denison, which is certainly as authoritative as that of Mr. Speaker Addington quoted by the "Times of India" and approved in a letter in the same paper two days after.

That Mr. Patel's decision has not foreclosed further discussion of the matter is evident from the announcement that the Government is bringing in a fresh Bill in February next. The Bill is only delayed, as the questions thrown out by the casting vote of Mr. Speaker Denison were delayed, so that the House may be afforded an opportunity to open the whole question anew and be saved from deciding in a hurry. The decision of Mr. Patel, as that of Mr. Speaner Denison, has not escheated the House of its dues, but has enforced its rights, in the only sense and spirit in which, in the peculiar circumstances of the question, they could be enforced by its President or Speaker, who just for that reason, is rightly described as "the Mouth of the House."

CHEMISTRY AND LIFE.

(Continued from page 6).

what science has to offer. Neither on this fancy nor on the fact that research could anyhow be stopped for a moment, can we rely much for our review and retrospect; for both are not possible at the present day.

ADVANCE OF MEDICINE.

Primarily, we have come to regard medicine as standing on Chemistry; an advance in chemistry means an advance in medicine, and which as understood at the present day, is life. When we learn life as the sum of forces resisting death; when we know that each disease or accident is only a step towards death; and that diseases and accidents are as numerous as the Prophet's battalion, we realise with a sigh of relief that this branch of Science helps greatly in promoting the happiness and prolonging the life of mankind. And medicines are actually synthesised in the laboratory with a nicety that Nature has.

If leisurely people require powder and perfume, chemistry is ready to serve them with a hundred kind in each. Such variety, such odour as even Nature might well-nigh envy, have been accomplished for the service of man.

CATERING FOR THE FASHIONABLE.

It was not possible for a man fifty years ago, to get what colour he wished for his coat or cloth; he must get a particular one from animal or vegetable. But to-day not only what colours Nature gives have been synthesised and are manufactured in the laboratory, but a thousand and more of all shades and types have been added. For, variety is the soul of life.

This is not all. The richness and prosperity of any country depend on agriculture and as we have come to know, they depend on chemistry to supply manures and fertilisers for the greater productivity of the crops. The world gives its admiration to the man who can grow two bushels of corn where there had grown only one and not to the one who gives alms or wins great battles. That man is truly great. And this greater productivity can, to a certain extent, be accomplished by a right analysis of soil and supply of proper manures and fertilisers.

THE GREAT'S PROBLEM.

These are for the happiness of man. But happiness is not the whole life.

And what is life?

With a dexterity and application, which would have done honour to the greatest General, or given respect to the wisest statesman, the chemist works in the laboratory, walking to and fro, thinking deeply of the all-absorbing problem; and inattentive to all the fuss, noise and merry-making of the outer world. He is approaching fast towards the solution of the problem; he has prepared artificial drugs; artificial dyes; rubber and others; he explains the mechanism of action and reaction in the body; and propounds theories on disease and distemper. He has almost done with the albumens which made up the chief part of the organism. The various reactions of chemicals and simples on the human system have been studied. He is in the course of building up a big structure. The skeleton is ready; flesh has been put up; but is it within his power and sphere to give Life?

GUJERATI HINDU STREE MANDAL.

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

BOMBAY, Oct. 6.

The Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal will celebrate its "Silver Jubilee" by the end of November, 1928. As a part of the Jubilee programme it has been decided to hold an exhibition of Arts and Crafts work done by Gujarati Hindu ladies. There will be prizes for the best articles of the various work of art and crafts done by ladies. These articles should be sent to the Mandal at 82, Girgaum Back Road, Amroli House, before the 10th November. To revive the old art and handicraft and for education purpose it has been decided to have a separate stall for the articles of old work of art generally used amongst ladies. (These may not necessarily be work of ladies.) These articles may not be for sale and will not be included in the prize competition. There will also be a competition of Rangoli for which entries should be made not later than the 10th November.—A. P.

FUNDAMENTAL UNITY OF RELIGIONS

SWAMI SAMBUDDHANAND'S LECTURE

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramkrishna Ashram, Bombay, paid a flying visit to Kolhapur and delivered two public addresses. In the first of these organised by the General Library authorities, he spoke on "Unity of Religions." He said that there was fundamental unity among all religions and regretted their degeneration into warring factions. He pleaded for universal toleration and advised the Hindus to avoid retaliation against their aggressors and use, instead, the power of their culture to overcome them.

Speaking on "The Message of the Himalayas" before the Rajaram College students, the Swami pointed out the exalted position that India occupied in world civilization, and the unity and continuity of her culture through the ages. The Himalayas that gave nurture and protection to India, also provided spiritual inspiration which went to the making of a marvellous civilizaion. It was the duty of the youth of the country to preserve this noble heritage and in order to do so it should rise in revolt against all that is base and mean in human nature.

POLO CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.

U. S. BEAT ARGENTINA

LONDON, Oct. 6.

New York.—In the final of the Polo Championship of America's United States beat Argentina by 13 goals to seven.—Reuter.

NATIONALIST CHINA'S NEW LOAN

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Nanking.—The National Government announces the issue of thirty million Mexican dollar eight per cent. short term currency loan at 98 redeemable in seven years, the security being German Boxer indemnity. The loan will be controlled by the Inspector General of Customs.—Reuter.

INDIAN MAHARAJAS TO VISIT SPAIN

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Madrid.—The Maharaja of Kapurthala is expected here on October 15th. The Maharaja of Patiala is also expected a little later. Both will be guests of King Alfonso.—Reuter.

INDIAN APPEALS BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

There are 36 Indian appeals on the list to be heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Michaelmas term. This is double the number of the last term.—Reuter.

ENGLISH SUMMER TIME TO END

LONDON, Oct. 6.

At 3 (summer time) on October 7 the clocks will be set at 2, thus bringing the summer time to an end.—Reuter.

THE "PIONEER" REDUCES ITS PRICE

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 6.

It is announced that from November 1st the price of the "Pioneer" will be one anna. In announcing the reduction the paper writes: "The "Pioneer" stands to-day as a firm upholder of and believer in the political entity known as the British Commonwealth of Nations. It will not swerve from the belief that any nation or any country which has through historical accidents been in contact with Great Britain can only secure the full benefits of both its own and the Western civilization and the full measure of self-government through the political system which modern developments have created and named Dominion Status."—A. P.

"AN UNHAPPY YOKE"

Mr. S. P. Rodrigues, President North Kanara Christian Association, Sadashivgad, writes:—

"By the agreement arrived at between the Portuguese Gavernment and the Holy See, Rome, the inhabitants and residents of Bombay and other British Territories surrounding it, have been separated from the Dioceses of Damaun which is to be done away with, and transferred to the Archdiocese of Bombay, and the Archbishop to be appointed in the place of the most Reverend Dr. Goodier S. J. is to be subject to the congregation of the Propaganda Fide and not to the Portuguese Government. The Roman Catholics of North Kanara unhappily remain yoked to the Archdiocese of Goa. I beg to state that the condition of the people under the Portuguese Padroado prelates has been regrettably judged by their illiteracy, ignorance, and poverty."

Another "Hopeless Case" saved by VIROL.

A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MAURICE PICKERING. AGE 22.

REMARKABLE LIFE-STORY of Maurice Pickering

Here is the actual history, step by step, of Maurice Pickering, who nearly died.

In 1910 Maurice Pickering, 32, Ninth Avenue, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, wasted terribly as a result of blood-poisoning and lung trouble (see photo No. 1). *Then he was put on Virol.* After 5 months he was a fine, strong, healthy boy (see photo No. 2). His doctor at Newcastle-on-Tyne confirmed "the wonderful improvement made by this child after feeding on Virol. I quite feared his case was hopeless."

SAME BOY 6 YEARS OLD

PHOTO No. 1. BEFORE TAKING VIROL

PHOTO No 2. AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

Permanent Recovery by taking VIROL

To-day Maurice Pickering is 22 (look at the big picture at the top). A Canadian doctor at Victoria, B.C., has just examined him and certifies that he is "well developed muscularly and in general good health and physical condition." He has done ranching and harvestwork in Canada. He has been exposed to extremes of heat and cold (from 100° above to 30° below zero in a few weeks), without harm to a body that has been strengthened and built by taking Virol through childhood and adolescence.

He is still taking Virol, and, in his own words, "Virol has enabled him to go through some of the toughest conditions to be found in the world."

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Maurice Pickering. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL
THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL, LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

Two preparations to give you beauty

Icilma Cream is a perfect skin tonic, a protection against the weather, and is stimulating and invigorating to the pores, leaving the complexion cool and youthful. Icilma Face Powder gives a delicate bloom, clings perfectly and *does not clog the pores.*

VANISHING CREAM

The Tonic properties of Icilma Cream are gained from the Natural Spring water from Northern Africa. And the special process by which this Cream is made, giving it lightness and perfect purity, takes nine times as long as the preparation of an ordinary heavy cream. Two perfumes. Bouquet and Magnolia.

FACE POWDER

The adherent qualities of Icilma Face Powder are due to strict care in the selection of materials and a special process of sifting which gives it a wonderful fineness. Perfumed with the exquisite Icilma Bouquet and packed in a card box of great beauty. Two shades, Naturelle and Creme.

Icilma
CREAM and FACE POWDER

For the nightly cleansing of the pores, and for massage, use *Icilma Cold Cream*, the most luxurious skin food in the world. Made from the purest ingredients and delicately perfumed with moss rose.

STERILITY CURED.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS WITH 4 ANNAS STAMPS.
TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, Ltd.
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If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2.
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

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TESTIMONIAL:
Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart.B.A., M,D., LL.D., Ph. D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund which I tried to several of my patiens has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of mpotency.

Great Fluctuations in Cotton.

What is the future result? If you want to know it—purchase Professor SHAH'S Weekly Cotton Forecast showing daily fluctuations. Charge only Rs. 10|. He had published in "Bombay Samachar" on 5-9-28 that Bureau Report will be bearish accordingly it came bearish and market gone down. Whole life istory is predicted by examining Palm.

Special accommodation for Ladies.

Visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.)
Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association—(Alshi's Patia), on 2nd floor, Bombay No. 2.

N.B.:—Loans given on Estates, etc., by moderate interest. Only owners should apply.

Professor SHAH alias
MANECKLAL VADILAL SHAH.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS.

"Al-Mahazana" states that "Milliyat" publishes one of its pages in the Latin script so that people may get accustomed to this new mode of writing. Other papers are following suit and it is hoped that if the present state lasts for another year, all the Turkish papers will adopt this script.—("Hamdard.")

Husain Hasni Effendi has been sentenced to undergo imprisonment for three months. The charge against him was that he wore a turban and the dress reserved for the Ulemas and afterwards conducted the prayers in a mosque, although he is not so well-versed in religion as to do it.—("Hamdard.")

"Tej" learns that H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad has donated a lakh of rupees for carrying out repairs of the Juma Mosque, Delhi. H. E. Maharaja Sir Kishan Prasad has also donated Rs. 10,000.

Turkey is very shortly sending a batch of students to Italy to study the conditions prevailing in the hospitals there. The students will also visit the health resorts established by the Red Cross Society.—("Roznama-e-Khilafat.")

The Turkish Red Cross Society announces that as the mineral water of Afun Qara Hisar is very useful for persons suffering from the ailments of the lungs and stomach-ache, etc., it has commenced selling the same for the benefit of the public at large.—("Roznama-e-Khilafat.")

"Al-Moqattam" learns that Damad Ahmad Nami Bey has made a present of a motor-car to the ex-Caliph at Nice.—("Hamdard.")

"Al-Ahram" is informed that a new monthly will shortly be started from Paris with the purpose of effecting a reconciliation between the Levantians and the French. This magazine will discuss economic and political problems concerning the Levant, Syria and the East.—("Hamdard.")

The Delhi Municipality has appointed Babu Ashrafi Lal Gupta, late Secretary, Municipal Committee, Cawnpore, as its Assistant Secretary.—("Hamdard.")

"Ash-Sharq-ul-Adna" has published the text of the circular which has been issued to all the Arab leaders with a view to holding a Motamar (Conference) to devise means to remove the present disunity and disintegration that is at present prevailing among the Arabic-speaking people. The Motamar's aim is also to free the Arab countries from the European imperialism imposed on them, an aim for which a concerted action is a 'sine qua non.'—("Hamdard.")

A message from Benares states that a Khadi Bhandar has been opened for the students of the Hindu University. We congratulate one Hindu brethren for devoting their attention to a useful movement. But the question is: Will the Mussalmans take a lesson from the example of the Hindus? Do the Hindus alone stand in need of Khadi? Has it got no importance for the Mussalmans? We have also got our own University at Aligarh. Will its portals always remain closed to this "seditious" movement? Time was when the Mussalmans used to teach others. Are they now even devoid of learning anything from others?—("Sach.")

Maulvi Zafar-ul-Mulk, editor "An-Nazir" writes in "Hamdard" an account of the All-Parties' Conference in the course of which he observes:—"I am at a loss to understand why our respected leaders consider it a meritorious act to observe silence at a time when they are invited to discuss a particular question and why they begin to raise objections and to suggest amendments after the leaders who had gathered together from distant places, have given their verdict. The attitude of the Khilafat leaders at the Conference was really wonderful. Our Indian "Enver Bey," viz., Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, did not utter a single word during the five days the Conference lasted, although it is an open secret that he had strong differences with some portions of the Nehru Committee's Report. It is a pity that Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Shafi Daudi did not take enough part in order to make the Conference a success. If, as it is pointed out now, they regarded the proceedings of the Conference or the attitude of the President as insulting and humiliating to the Mussalmans, then it was their clear duty to have invited the attention of the Confdhence to this state and have walked out of the Conference as a protest. Undoubtedly they had differences with the Nehru Report. But it is not proper on the part of a leader of Maulana Shaukat Ali's calibre to create a sensation in the country after the whole Conferenre is over, big writing anxiety creating artilles in the press and not to have fought for the rights of the Mussalmans in the open Conference at all. Maulana Shaukat Ali was in duty bound to have warned Dr. Ansari, Pandit Motilal, Mrs. Naidu and others that if the Conference would not [illegible] treatment to the Mussalmans [illegible] ld be compelled to carry on agitation publicly against the decisions of the Conference. My heart weeps when I see that Maulana Shaukat Ali is simply throwing to the winds the results of a great and important gathering by his opposition. Nor is it doing justice to the Conference itself to adopt such an attitude now. No collective work will be possible in India if Muslim or Hindu leaders were to persist in this sort of attitude after the completion of a Confernce. I am prepared to admit even this much that the grievances of Maulana Shaukat Ali are quite real. But the line of action adopted by him is wholly unexpected and disappointing. Moreover it has created an atmosphere in the country which can never result in any good either to India or to the Indians however much it may prove helpful to our foreign masters."

Mr. Naskar, Sadr-ul-Maham Mu[illegible] has paid a donation of Rs. 110 to [illegible] juman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, A[illegible] ("Zamana.")

One thousand boy-scouts belonging to the Fascist Party have recently arrived at Constantinople and are parading the streets with their black shirts on. The local papers are giving importance to this visit of the Italian boy-scouts and regard it as a mark of Italian friendliness towards Turkey.—("Hamdard.")

In the course of a reasoned article in "Hamdard", Dr. Said Ahmad exhorts the Mussalmans not to depend upon their number but to depend upon God and then says:—"I wish to point out that even a single Mussalman, in case he is a true Mussalman, is sufficient in the Council. I. therefore, think that it is the duty of the Mussalmans to purchase peace from their brother-countrymen at whatever cost it may be available and, instead of placing faith in the number of chairs in the Councils, repose the same in their God and thus try their utmost to save the country from the curse of slavery."

Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha has gone to the Dardanelles in connection with his propaganda regarding the adoption of Latin script.—("Hamdard.")

The representation of the Hejaz Government stationed in Damascus contradicts the report that this year 2,500 Hajis died in the Hejaz, adding that the number of deaths among the Hajis has been the lowest compared with the previous years. Amongst those who died were those persons who were either very old or who wanted to die in the holy land.—("Hamdard.")

"As-Siyasat" states that the Committee appointed to suggest reforms in the Azhar University, has completed its work and submitted its report to the Prime Minister.—("Roznama-e-Khilafat.")

"As-Siyasat" learns that the Education Department of Turkey has issued an order requesting the authorities of schools to pay special attention to the new script. New schools have not been opened for the reason that text-books in the new script are not yet ready.—("Roznama-e-Khilafat.")

Khwaja Hasan Nizami has issued the following:—"The downfall of the Mussalmans is due to many reasons, one of them being that the Maulavis and Pirs had become narrow-minded and bigoted. They had also made the teachings of Islam equally narrow by putting strange interpretations on them simply to serve their own selfish ends. These Maulavis and Pirs always preached on controversial topics like the Jewish Rabbis of old and characterised progressive views to be contrary to Islam. Hence God has raised for monarchs amongst the Mussalmans in order to liberate the sacred law of Islam from the bondage of the Pirs and Maulavis and to protect the Mussalmans against them. Those monarchs are: Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Ghazi Amanullah Khan, Ghazi Riza Khan and Sultan Ibn Saud. Although Ibn Saud is as yet not free from narrow-mindedness and worship of the Maulavis, yet it is hoped that he will very soon be absolved of this 'shirk'. All the rest of the said Kings are bringing about reforms at the point of the sword and the mystical devices of the Maulavis and Pirs are now gradually giving way.—("Bande Mataram.")

The Secretary, Bharatiya Shuddhi Sabha, Delhi, writes as follows:—The Sabha had, some time ago, invited the attention of H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Bhopal to the fact that complete religious freedom did not exist in the State. For example, the Bhopal Penal Code contained a Section (293) according to which "if a person becomes an apostate after accepting Islam, then he will be liable to undergo three months' imprisonment and pay a fine in addition to it." This is a great impediment in the way of the spread of the Hindu religion. The Nawab Sahib has sympathetically considered the humble submission of the Sabha and has forwarded the same to the Legislative Council. The following now appears in a recent issue of the State Gazette:—The Bhopal Government has always been influenced by this principle that the State subjects should enjoy complete religious freedom and that no interference whatsoever should be made with their religious rites. His Highness has now expressed his exalted wish that orders should be promulgated with a view to ensuring complete religious freedom to all the subjects.—("Tej.")

An old man of 70 has recently married a girl of about eight years of age in Dera Ismail Khan. It is alleged that the old man paid Rs. 900 to the parents of the girl. The man already had two wives.—("Bande Mataram.")

"Ittehad" (Bombay) opines that the probability is that the idea of holding a Simon Conference under the presidentship of Seth Mahr Bakhsh of Dharavi will not fructify.

"Although the Boy-Scout movement was started in Bhopal some time back, yet efforts are being made to give it a permanent footing for the last few months only. The Bhopal Scouts' Association has already been affiliated to the All-India Baden-Powell Scout Association. The number of scouts in Bhopal is about 400 and the movement is being initiated in all the schools. This work cannot go on without a permanent fund. At present the Scout Association is carrying on its activities with the help of grant from the State and private donations. This movement is wholly optional and depends for its existence on the charity from the public. The public is, therefore, asked to give its quota towards its funds. It will be interesting to note in this connection that H. H. the Nawab Sahib has consented to become the Chief Scout and has made an annual grant of Rs. 1,200 to the Association. Nawabzada Captain Said-uz-Zafar Khan and Nawabzada Rashid-uz-Zafar Khan have each donated Rs. 300 annually. The Director of Public Instruction has also promised Rs. 120 per annum."—("Jaridn-e-Bhopal.")

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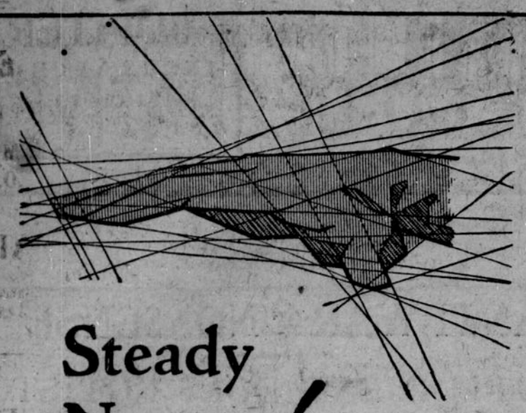

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LOCAL BOARDS AND MUNICIPALITIES

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES AND EMBEZZLEMENTS.

LOCAL FUND ACCOUNTS EXAMINER'S REPORT.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Report of the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts for the year 1926-28 once again records irregularities of Municipalities and Local Boards, etc., under various heads viz.:—(a) Inadequacy of action taken on audit notes, (b) bad finance, (c) arrears of dues, (d) non-observance of Government orders, (e) non-observance of provisions of Local Acts, (f) non-observance of municipal bye-laws, (g) want of Commissioner's sanction to changes in establishment, (h) negligence of rate-payers' interests, (i) irregularities in expenditure on Public Works, (j) Embezzlements, Misappropriations, short credits, overpayments, etc., and (k) other irregularities.

The financial position of 27 municipalities is considereds unsound. Four of these actually exceeded their income. The Ahmednagar Municipality finances continue to be unsatisfactory. The Municipality has got a loan of about Rs. 7.1/2 lakhs from Government for water works and the total annual liability of the municipality in respect of this loan, including depreciation and working expenses, amounts to nearly Rs. 97,000. The Belgaum Municipality has yet to find Rs. 86,000 to complete the town extension scheme. The Tatta Municipality is passing through a severe financial crisis for want of funds.

TAXES AND DUES.

The arrears of taxes and dues of all municipalities on 31st March 1926 amounted to Rs. 14 lakhs as compared with 15.6 lakhs at the end of the previous year. The improvement on the previous year's figures is satisfactory but obviously much remains to be done. The arrears are mainly due to failure to take advantage of the coercive measures provided in the Municipal Act; the bad example set by the municipal councillors themselves in not paying their taxes in time; failure to prepare assessment registers on due dates prescribed in the municipal rules; and lack of supervision over the work of collection staff.

LEASED LANDS.

The report deals with a number of instances where provisions of Local Acts have been violated. For example in Hubli about 709 plots of land belonging to the municipality were rented out at seven years' leases between the years 1912 and 1917, and though the leases have expired, the lands have neither been resumed nor their leases renewed. It is understood that many of these plots have been permanently built upon and in point of fact represent permanent leases which should have received the sanction of the Commissioner under the District Municipal Act. In Shikharpur a piece of land measuring 588 square feet was given on a seven years' lease at Re. 6 per month, when land adjacent to it realised considerable higher rents. This transaction was stigmatized by the President himself as a piece of jobbery by which the municipality was defrauded of its legitimate income.

Instances of irregularities in expenditure on public works are many. In most of the Municipalities this expenditure is not satisfactorily recorded. This is partly due to the fact that there are no Overseers in most of the Municipalities and there is also no provision in the Act requiring the preparation of and approvals to plans and estimates.

CASES OF EMBEZZLEMENTS.

The report mentions 55 cases of embezzlements out of which final decision was not arrived at in 33 cases. Criminal prosecution was launched in four cases, dismissal or resignation was effected in eight cases, reduction of pay in two cases, transfer in one case, and no action beyond recovery of dues in seven cases. In one case the Board passed a resolution not to recover the amount at all, in another it made a partial recovery and in a third it had re- to a write off.

Touching educational expenditure by local bodies the Examiner observes that audit was difficult owing to the fact that educational expenditure is governed by a multiplicity of orders of which the auditors were not aware. In the circumstances the codification of extant order governing educational grant is considered an urgent necessity. There were many cases in which expenditure was being admitted to the Government grant which were not covered by the orders in force. The Examiner states that in the absence of sufficient material it is not possible to draw any general conclusions from the irregularities noticed in audit, but suggests however that the necessity for seeing that every School Board does employ a competent accountant with capacity to interpret rules intelligently, as School Boards are not yet old enough in administrative experience to exercise the control over expenditure formerly exercised by the Director of Public Instruction and his Inspectors.

GOVT. ORDERS.

In reviewing the report Government have issued instructions to Commissioners to call upon certain municipalities to take early and adequate steps to put their finances on a sound basis and to report the result to Government. They have been also requested to bring to the notice of the Municipalities concerned the non-observance of Government orders and other irregularities. The suggestion of the Examiner to codify the extant orders governing educational grants is under consideration of Government. Steps have already been taken by Government to ensure that Accountants of Local Boards should not only possess adequate departmental knowledge of the machinery of Primary Education but also should be trained with qualifications similar to that prescribed for Local Fund Accountants.

EXCITING CRICKET IN BARODA.

MAHARAJAH CHALLENGE SHIELD

The finals of the Maharaja Challenge Shield Cricket Tournment, held under the auspices of the Hinda Vijaya Gymkhana, was played out on the 2nd and 3rd instant, on the Gymkhana Grounds between Sir C. J. N. Z. Madresa High School, Navsari and the Government High Shool, Baroda, when nearly 4,000 spectators were present. Among the distinguished visitors were Prince Pratapsingh Raje, heir apperent Prince Udayasinharao and Khanderao Gaekwad, Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnmachari, Dewan. Mr. Stanley Rice and other State officers.

The Navsari team which had the first knock started and ended disastrously, the whole inning coming to a close for a mere paltry 49. The Baroda High School which followed fored worse. It was all a procession from the pavilion to the field and back and their effort at the wicket realised only 46, 3 runs less than their opponents' total.

BATSMEN SCORE.

In the second venture, the Navsari cricketers showed their mettle and the Baroda team had to do plenty of leather-hunting. They collected 158 runs and set the Baroda team the task of gathering 162 runs to win the match. The visitors again had a disastrous start, and four of their wickets went down for 35. With the arrival of Dhonese at the crease, matters changed and the fifth wicket partnership between him and Sheth, brought the Baroda team in close vicinity of victory.

Thomse was brillintly caught at long after scoring 34. With 18 runs to make in and 5 wickets in hand, the chances of victory for the Baroda High School appeared very rosy, but the glorious uncertainties of cricket prevailed. Sheth was sent to the pavilion when he had scored a handsome 93 by brilliant cricket and thus saved his side from utter collapse. Two wickets were down next and only 6 runs were required to win with three wickets in hand. Great excitement prevailed amongst the spectators, but Gai was seen bowling confidently and calmly.

WON BY A RUN!

Two more wickets fell to Gai's credit and now when one run was wanted for equality, the last man came out from the Gymkhana Pavilion amidst tremendous applause. It was the last ball of Gai's over and every body looked forward for the result very keenly. The fate of both the teams was in the balance. But the last ball from Gai saw Kadam making a bad stroke at mid-on which lost him his wicket, the match ending in favour of the Navsari Team, by one run only.

REPORT OF TOURNAMENT.

Dr. Pranlal Nanavati then read the report of the Tournaments and requested Prince Pratapsinha Raje to present the Shield to the winning team. Prince Pratapsinha presented the shield to the C. J. N. Z. Madresa High School and a cricket bat, a present from Messrs. J. Ida and Co. to Mr. Gai. Mr. Sheth was awarded a silver cup by the same firm a gold medal from the staff of Baroda High School. With three cheers to Prince Pratapsiha Raje the crowd dispersered.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF "HINDU"

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

The "Hindu has received a large number om messages from disiuguished and well-known persons, European and Indian, felicitating it on its attainment of the Golden Jubilee. Among those who have sent messages are Viscount Goschen, Lord Willingdon, Mahatma Gandhi Pandit Motilal Nehru. The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel, Dr. Ansari, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Maharaja of Baroda, Dr. Annie Besant, Mr. S. T. Sheppard, Editor of the Times of India, Mr. Savary, Editor of the Englishman, Mr. Arthur Moore, Editor of the Statesman, Mr. F. W. Wilson, editor of the Pioneer, Sir Atul Chandar Chatterjee, Mr. Phillip Snowdon, Mr. Ramandand Chatterjee, Mr. Henry W. Nevinson, Mr. George Lansbury Babu Kalinath Roy, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and Mr. K. C. Roy.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM SIMONITES

The Indian Statutory Commission in a message says: The position which the "Hindu" has established for itself in Indian Journalism is well-known and the Commission sends its congratulations on the completion of its fiftieth year.

The Governor of Madras says: In congratulating the Hindu as I do most sincerely on its attaining its Jubilee I should like to add that its success has been due to the skill and care with which it has catered for a wide variety of tastes and interests.

Mahatma Gandhi says: I consider the Hindu to be one of the best if not the best among the Indian owned dailies throughoutt India.

Pandit Motilal Nehru says the Hindu stands unrivelled for its brightness, robust patriotism and fearless advocacy of popular cause and for a variety of taste to which it caters.—A. P.

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LORD OXFORD'S SECRETS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS MAN TO THE LAST.

(BY THE RIGHT HON. PHILIP SNOWDEN, M.P.)

The popularity of biography may be ascribed to a natural desire to know something about the real characters and motives of men who have played a great part in public affairs. We all have an instinctive feeling that the actors on the political stage often assume characters which are not a true expression of their real personality. A political leader has great responsibilities to his party; and if he be a high-minded man he must often subordinate his own inclination and convenience to the greater claims of national interest.

It is often said that really to know a man we must live with him; and really to understand a popular figure we must know him in the intimacy of private intercourse, or from his candid confessions when he unburdens himself in writing, free from restraints.

No statesman of modern times succeeded so well during his long political career in hiding from the public what one might call his personal qualities as the late Lord Oxford. The popular impression of the man was that he was aloof, taciturn, unemotional, inaccessible, and contemptuous of intellectual inferiority.

It is true that he had not the gifts which appeal to the popular imagination. He would never stoop to court popularity and to gain the applause of the mob by pandering to its ignorance or passions. He had a contempt for the superficialities and artifices by which the plausible demogogue can win the applause of the multitude. He did not possess, nor did he desire to possess, that "fatal blight of fluency" which too often has carried men with empty minds to temporary success and fleeting popularity.

The two volumes of "Memories and Reflections" (Cassell, 42s. the set) which Lord Oxford has bequeathed to posterity will do much to remove the contemporary view of his character and to reveal a human and sympathetic and kindly nature.—"By the force of circumstances," he writes, "we have seemed to have much in the glare of publicity, but our true life has been lived elsewhere."

VERSATILE GENIUS.

In these "Memories and Reflections" Lord Oxford reveals his many-sided character and the catholicity of his tastes and interests. Though actively engaged in politics and state affairs for so many years, he never allowed politics wholly to absorb his interests. He had a wide knowledge of classical and modern literature, and he numbered among his intimate friends most of the major and minor writers of the Victorian era. He discourses in a fascinating way upon the changes in literary fashions, and recalls the temporary popularity of writers whose works are now never read and whose names are scarcely remembered. He ventures upon the prophecy that among the English writers of his own time there are a few who, one may say with confidence, are assured of that form of immortality which consists in being remembered and read by posterity.

"Writers of genius, like Scott, Dickens, and Tennyson, may suffer temporary eclipse against the inroad of the best sellers and the shockers, but they will assuredly come back again into their own." He gives us interesting personal reminiscences, among many others, of George Eliot, Tennyson, Ruskin, Meredith, and Hardy. It is interesting to learn that Lord Oxford put George Meredith first among those whom he had known as "a charming companion and an arresting talker." "By God!" said a Victorian wit to Meredith one day, "George, why don't you write like you talk?"

Of Meredith, Lord Oxford says: "Nothing could be more exhilarating than to watch him, with his splendid head and eyes aflame, stamping up and down the room, while he extemporized at the top of his resonant voice a sonnet in perfect form on the governess's walking costume, or a dozen lines in the blankest Wordsworthian verse, in elucidation of Haldane's philosophy."

In an interesting preface to these volumes Lady Oxford says that her husband had a feeling of reluctance against writing his intimate opinions of his political contemporaries. One can quite understand that feeling, for Lord Oxford was most tolerant and restrained in all his public references to his colleagues. But he did at times make rough notes of his emotions, and of his temporary feelings about the men with whom he was in intimate association, and it is these views which most readers of the volumes will no doubt find most interesting. If Lord Oxford had lived to revise the proofs of his work he might have modified the freedom with which his views about them are expressed. But that would have been a great loss, not only to the voracious appetite of the present generation for "spice," but to the historian who values contemporary opinion on past events and the views of the men who made or influenced them.

OPINION ON CONTEMPORARIES.

In dealing with his political colleagues and political opponents Lord Oxford is frank, but never bitter. His stories are always told in a vein of inoffensive humour, a quality which Lord Oxford possessed in great abundance. Nothing could be more entertaining, and at the same time more kindly, than his frequent references to "Winston," as he invariably calls Mr. Churchill. He writes of him:

"It is a pity that Winston has not a better sense of proportion. I am really fond of him, but I regard his future with many misgivings. I do not think he will ever get to the top in British politics with all his wonderful gifts."

Lord Oxford reveals Winston's nature in a number of entertaining stories of his ambitions and exploits in the early days of the war. Lord Oxford had difficulty in restraining Winston from throwing up his job at the Admiralty. He was ready to abandon political career, and seek imperishable glory leading the British forces to victory on the plains of Flanders. He did run away more than once, and on his return on one occasion he explained that he had been in charge of the military, naval, and civil forces in Belgium! "Winston was in great form, and I think has thoroughly enjoyed his adventures." Lord Oxford describes Winston's exploits at this time as "a bit of real tragi-comedy."

LLOYD GEORGE'S JUGGLERY.

Lord Oxford's frequent references to Mr. Lloyd George are not in quite such a kindly vein. We get Lord Oxford's account of the Cabinet dissensions on the munitions shortage, and of the fierce quarrels between Lloyd George and Kitchener on this matter. The interview between Mr. Asquith and Lloyd George when the former charged the latter with complicity in the Press campaign against Mr. Asquith on this question as related by Lord Oxford is illuminating.

"I have never seen Lloyd George more moved. He vehemently denied having anything to do with the affair. Kitchener, he said, is the real culprit. As for himself (L.G.) he declared that he owed everything to me, that I had stuck to him and protected him and defended him when every man's hand was against him, and that he would rather break stones, dig potatoes, be hung and quartered, than do an act or say a word or harbour a thought that was disloyal to me. His eyes were wet with tears, and I am sure that, with all his Celtic capacity for impulsive and momentary fervour, he was quite sincere. Of course, I assured him that I had never for a moment doubted him, which is quite true, and he warmly wrung my hand and abruptly left the room."

The story, as related by Lord Oxford, of internal differences in the two Cabinets over which he presided during the war, is rather melancholy reading, and reveals a state of internal dissension of which the public at the time had only vague impressions. But it is doubtful if any other man than Mr. Asquith could have kept the Cabinets in being even for two and a half years in face of the intrigues and dissensions and personal antipathies and rivalries which existed. He showed a magnanimity and tolerance which must have been a great strain upon his patience.

There is an amusing reference to Mr. Lloyd George in connection with a proposal which Mr. Herbert Samuel—"a man with a methodical and well-ordered brain"—submitted to the Cabinet for the annexation of Palestine, and the planting of a Jewish colony of three to four million European Jews "in that barren and waterless land." Mr. Lloyd George was the only other member of the Cabinet who supported this proposal and Lord Oxford humourously remarks: "I need not say that L.G. does not care a damn for the Jews or their past or their future, but thinks it will be an outrage to let the Holy Places pass into the possession or under the protection of agnostic and atheistic France."

HOUSE OF COMMONS MAN.

Lord Oxford gives the impression that his purpose in putting the Labour Party into office was to give the country the experience of Labour Government, believing that it would prove the undoing of the party.

These two volumes deal with so many topics that in a short review a great many of the subjects, all of them interesting, cannot be noticed. Lord Oxford's account of the deliberations in the Cabinet in the fateful days before the outbreak of war; of the Home Rule crisis; of the "assassination of the Liberal Party," by the Coupon Election; of his defeat in East Fife which he had represented for over thirty years; of his election for Paisley and his later rejection there; of his acceptance of a peerage and his banishment to the House of Lords; must be read in the volumes themselves.

His opinion of the House of Lords must, however, be given: "We have had a rather scrambling debate in the Lords about a Second Chamber, in the course of which I gave tongue for a few minutes. The standard of speaking there is deplorably low. Men like ——and——would hardly be listened to in an average County Council. So far I have not heard, with the exception of poor Curzon's last, even a decent speech in the Lords."

He once told me how he felt when making his first speech in the Lords. "I felt," he said, "as Bobby Lowe said he felt whenever he spoke in that Chamber. It was like talking to an audience of corpses by candle-light in a charnel house."

Mr. Asquith remained a House of Comons man to the last.

—T. P's Weekly.

JEWEL WHICH IS FATAL TO MEN.

CAPTAIN MASKELYNE'S EARLY DEATH

A superstitious thrill ran through dim-land when it heard that Captain Clive Maskelyne, the young and brilliant inheritor of the famous Maskelyne tradition of magic and illusion, had died at sea on his way to India, as reported in "Daily Express."

Captain Maskelyne, who was anxious to study camera-technique, had offered to assist in the production of "Koh-i-Nur," the British film in which the King and Queen are interested, and his services had been gladly accepted by the film company concerned.

He sailed for India in charge of all the photographic and other equipment required in connection with the film.

The Koh-i-Nur, it is said, is fatal to all men who associate themselves with it and there s ample proof of that tradition—there is superstitious—in the jewel's long and blood-stained history.

QUEEN MARY'S CROWN.

It is not known to have brought harm to women. It was presented to Queen Victoria for that reason by the East India Company, and is now in Queen Mary's crown.

Mr. N. C. Sen, adviser on Indian affairs to the Foreign Office, told before the film expedition sailed, that the Koh-i-Nur had never failed to bring death and disaster to men, but he added that that was probably due to the fact that men had always been fighting each other for it, possibly at the instigation of women, but fighting, nevertheless.

Captain W. G. Philips, of Berwick House, Shrewsbury, commenting on the announcement of the "Koh-i-Nur" production, writes: "Colonel Mackeson (who is believed to have brought the jewel to England) was my mother's cousin. On his return to India he was stabbed to death by a fakir for having taken the diamond out of that country."

Captain Maskelyne, who was in best of health and good spirits when he left London, was only thirty-three.

WHEN THE CANON FIRES

VIRTUE OF GOOD, HEARTY "DAMN".

Canon E. N. Gowing, the sporting vicar of Saint Mary's Church, Southend, believes in a good, hearty "damn." He told a meeting of Southend referees that it was far better than contiunal grumbling and a lot of unclean language.

The canon, who was dressed in flannels and a blue and gold blazer after a strenuous game of tennis, in an interview gave his views on swearing as follows:—

All foul language is to be deplored.

"Damn" is a clean word and a great relief.

Our language to-day is remarkably good.

The modern girl seldom swears.

"If there is a healthy swear word it is certainly a "damn," said the canon.

"It is a favourite English word.

"I think the language of England as a whole to-day is remarkably good. On my holidays I always travel in mufti and no one knows I am a parson. I mix with people in various walks in life, and it is very seldom that I hear anything to which exception can be taken.

"Perhaps some will say 'damn' whereas before the war they would not have done so, but I have never come across girls using bad language, and I have refered at hockey matches for them and seen them get very hard knocks.

"Men swear largely because of their limited vocabulary."

G. B. S. HAS COME HOME TO WORK.

STORMS AND SMILES IN AN "INTERVIEW."

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, bronzed and handsome after basking in the sun near Juan-les-Pins, arrived in London. A "Daily Express" representative who attempted to interview him met with a warm and Shavian reception but escaped unhurt.

"Don't interview me, for heaven's sake!" said Mr. Shaw as his beard bristled with simulated anger. "Why cannot I go away for a holiday and come home again without being bothered? Nobody cares whether I am home safe or not—why should he?"

At this point the "Daily Express" representative attempted to pour oil on the troubled waters by inquiring delicately if Mr. Shaw had begun work on a new play. Then a hurricane ignored the oil, and the fury of it would have daunted anybody.

PLANS WITHHELD.

"Work!" shouted Mr. Shaw. "What on earth have I come back from holiday for if not work? Everybody must know that I have come back to work." Yet he would not admit whether he intends to write a successor to "Saint Joan," a series of bedtime stories for the children's hour of a crook play.

Then Mr. Shaw remembered the paragraphs that have appeared concerning his holiday on the French Riviera, and his beard and eyebrows quivered again.

"Some of you journalists are destroying my reputation with your paragraphs," said Mr. Shaw in a voice of thunder. "Anybody would think that I was a film star hungry for publicity.

"Just leave me alone. I have come home to work," repeated Mr. Shaw as the tornado of his wrath subsided.

"Thank you, Mr. Shaw," said the "Daily Express" representative, grateful for the interview, and the dramatist twinkled. "Don't mention it," he said.

ROMANCE OF CAR KING

FROM 2ND AN HOUR TO MILLIONAIRE

From railway cleaner working for 2d. an hour to millionaire and head of one of the largest automobile companies in the world!

Such is the remarkable rise of Mr. Walter P. Chrysler, who is to-day being hailed as the new motor-car king of America.

He has done it all in 35 years.

Mr. Chrysler, in an interview revealed for the first time the story of how he "made good".

"I was born fifty-three years ago in a little Kansas hamlet—it wasn't even a town—called Wamego, near Ellis," he said. "It was there that the 'shop' of the Union Pacific Railway were located. I went to school until I was 17 and have been working steadily ever since.

"You know the poor boy has a great advantage over the kind whose father is wealthy—a great advantage. I mean, in shaping his future life. He can only get pleasure in constructive things. I still have a real working model of a locomotive that I bulit, and I not only made that, but I had even to make my tools."

THE TURNING POINT.

For four years Mr. Chrysler worked in the Union Pacific engine shops, then something happened that had a distinct effect on his career.

"One day a locomotive pulled in with a broken cylinder head. In two hours a mail train had to leave, and there wasn't another locomotive to be had. A chap of the name of Hickey was the Superintendent of Motive Power, and he called me into his office. 'That locomotive has to be fixed in two hours,' he said. 'Can you do it?'

"I said I would tackle it, and I put in as hard a spell of work as I ever did in all my life, but the engine was finished in time.

Three months later on Hickey's recommendation Chrysler became general foreman of the Colorado and Southern Railway shops at Trinidad. In nine years he had become Superintendent of Motive Power of the Chicago and Great Western System.

TAKING A CHANCE.

"I was getting a pretty good salary", he said, "but I was 33, and I realised that I had gone as far as I could in the line I was in.

"Always when I have seen that I have gone as far as possible in one direction I have been willing to take a chance in an entirely new field even when doing so meant an actual money loss for the time being."

So at a salary of about half of what he had been getting Chrysler went to work for the American Locomotive Company as works manager. In two years he was general manager.

"I suppose you are wondering how I happened to switch from locomotives to motor-cars" he asked.

"Way back in 1905 I went to the Chicago Automobile Show. There I saw what struck me as a marvellous car. Its price was £1,000, and I had £140. But I wanted that car. I managed to borrow the rest of the money, and I had the car shipped home. By the time I had taken it apart and put it together again I knew a lot about its inner workings.

"To get into the automobile business, I had to do exactly the same thing that I had done in order to get out of the locomotive business.

"I gave up a £2,000 job to take one at less money with General Motors. I finally became vice-president there, but then I left. After the war I reorganised several other automobile companies, but all the time I was dreaming of that car of my own. In 1924 my dream came true. I started to build it:!"

ANTI-WAR "NONSENSE"

DISARMAMENT DOES NOT STOP WAR

(BY GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.)

M. Briand, France's Foreign Minister, has just warned the Powers against the proposal that the whole world should disarm.

In this remarkable interview, Mr. Bernard Shaw asserts that disarmament does not stop war. Disarmament conferences talk about disarmament, and nations never disarm. What is the use of such a conference? What good can possibly come of it? The Powers will boast of the millions saved by limiting the construction of dreadnoughts or battle cruisers, but as likely as not will double the amount expended on aeroplanes or some other scheme for "preparedness."

Before the Great War I sat at dinner with a number of German officers. They were they said, prepared down to the last cartridge and last first-aid bandage for the war that came shortly afterwards. They were demonstrating on the table exactly how the German army would march through Belgium and take Paris in less than two weeks.

There was not a sceptic in the room but myself. Preparedness had made the success of their plans a certainty.

The probability or possibility of failure was dismissed as something not to be thought of.

DEFEATED AT LIEGE.

Yet, when the war came, Germany, in spite of all her boasting of preparedness, was really defeated in the first few days. The war was lost at Liege, and Germany lost it because she did not know the strength of Liege. She had expected confidently to batter the city into a rubbish heap in a few hours with field artillery. She could not.

The German high command said, and the German people believed, that every possible contingency was provided for, and that Paris would be in German hands in a fortnight. Even the German army, with all its carefully thought-out schemes, was not prepared in August, 1914.

Mr. Winston Churchill, who was First Lord of the Admiralty at the outbreak of the war, received many pats on the back because he had the entire British Fleet mobilised in British waters and "thoroughly prepared" in July, 1914.

NAVY NOT READY.

Had the Germans only known it they could probably have defeated the British Fleet early in August,1914. This is assuming that the German Fleet wwas thoroughly ready to fight.

As for the British Fleet, it was in a woeful condition. At Portsmouth, a man who knew what he was talking about pointed out to me ship after ship as having something wrong with it.

All were undermanned. Ships that should have had, in order to be ready for action, a crew of 800 men, were manned by 300. Any number of ships were out of condition because of defective boilers or machinery. TheBritish Navy was not ready at the outbreak of the war. It is not ready to-day and it will not be ready to-morrow.

Disarming the nations does not do any good; it will not stop war. The Russians were not armed. Many of them were fighting with sticks because there was but one rifle for five men. What has disarmament to do with it, if men will go to war with sticks? It is man that makes war and not machines.

NOTHING WORTH WHILE.

There is not a nation in the world to-day that could go to war properly equipped. It would be several weeks before even a small force could be assembled fully prepared to take the field. Nations are in many respects like individuals.

Are you prepared to meet your God? Of course, you are not. Neither am I. We do not even see to it that a last will and testament is in order.

Yet lightning may strike us down at any moment; a blood vessel may burst, or a thousand and one other things htppen, only to find us totally unprepared for it. It is the same with nations. War may come suddenly and unexpectedly from any quarter and find any nation unprepared.

Nations will not disarm, nor are they ever prepared. The Disarmament Conference will do nothing worth while in either direction. It is all nonsense.

SCORNING THE PACIFIST.

About all it will do will be to give the politicians a fine chance to say: "Look what we have done." And if they had not this to talk about they would find enough elsewhere. In talking the mark is usually missed completely.

Disarmament is a supposedly pacific move. To-day it is hailed by the unthinking. But when war comes the man who advances the ideas of a pacifist will be listened to with nothing but scorn.

Shortly before the war I was asked to attend a pacifist meeting. A distinguished man of letters was in the chair. I listened to the many proposals advanced for maintaining peace. Then I told them that if they dared to advance such views once the country were at war they would all go to gaol.

I must have convinced the chairman, for he conceded the error off his views.—"Sunday Chronicle."

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